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The President's Call for Industrial Peace

Asks End of Labor-Capital Conflicts During Trial Period; Defends New Deal; Discusses Plan for Making NRA Permanent

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S proposal of a period of industrial peace was the high point of his "fireside" radio talk to the American people Sunday night.

With this suggestion he met in some degree the demand that he do something to bring confidence to business, for lack of confidence is often ascribed in part to the size and violence of recent labor disputes. Further than this, however, he did not go; he did not promise a balanced budget, reduced Federal expenditures, a stabilized dollar or other things requested by many business men.

"I propose to confer within the coming month with small groups of those truly representative of large employers of labor and of large groups of organized labor, in order to seek their cooperation in establishing what I may describe as a specific trial period of industrial peace," the President announced.

"I shall seek assurances of the making and maintenance of agreements . . . under which wages, hours, and working conditions may be determined and any later adjustments shall be made either by agreement or, in case of disagreement, through the mediation or arbitration of State or Federal agencies.

Seeks Peaceful Methods

"I shall not ask either employers or employees permanently to lay aside the weapons common to industrial war. But I shall ask both groups to give a fair trial to peaceful methods of adjusting their conflicts of opinion and interest and to experiment for a reasonable time with measures suitable to civilize our industrial civilization."

As a whole, the speech was a sweeping and earnestly delivered defense of the New Deal. Refusing to make the specific commitments business men had requested, the President in effect declared that the New Deal had been a help to business since the beginning and that this assistance would continue. "We count, in the future as in the past, on the driving power of individual initiative and the incentive of fair private profit, strengthened with the acceptance of those obligations to the public interest which rest upon us all," he said.

Headed for the Operating Room

—Parrish in the Nashville *Tennessean*

The Government had helped business, he declared, by restoring public confidence in the banks, by making loans to railroads and insurance companies, by cleaning up unwholesome conditions in the field of investment and by establishing the National Recovery Administration.

Of this last, he said: "Benefits of the Industrial Recovery program have come, not only to labor in the form of new jobs, in relief from overwork and in relief from underpay, but also to the owners and managers of industry because, together with a great increase in the pay-rolls, there has come a substantial rise in the total of industrial profits—a rise from a deficit figure in the first quarter of 1933 to a level of sustained profits within one year from the inauguration of NRA."

The Recovery Act, he continued, gave industry the self-government it had sought for years. "If the codes which have been written have been too complicated," he said, "if they have gone too far in such matters as price-fixing and limitation of production, let it be remembered that, so far as possible . . . the representatives of trade and industry were permitted to write their ideas into the codes."

He indicated his belief that criticism of the codes on these two grounds were justified. It was also questionable, he thought, whether earnings should have been fixed on a weekly or hourly rather than a yearly basis, and whether code requirements suitable to large employers and cities should have been extended to small employers in small towns. These and other policies would be carefully studied, he said, now that the NRA had been reorganized and launched on its next phase—"a period of preparation for legislation which will determine its permanent form."

He touched briefly on the charge that some of his recovery measures are unconstitutional and answered the assertion of critics, notably former President Hoover, that the New Deal is regimenting the American people and depriving them of liberty.

"I am not for a return to that definition of liberty under which for many years a free people were being gradually regimented into the service of the privileged few," he declared. "I prefer and I am sure you prefer that broader definition of liberty under which we are moving forward to greater freedom, to greater security for the average man than he has ever known before in the history of America."

The argument that England has made no experiments and established no New Deal, but is emerging from the depression nevertheless, left him unmoved. He cited specific steps to show that the measures England has adopted are far from orthodox, and thought it "not strange" that Englishmen should say much of the New Deal is only an attempt to catch up with English reforms that go back ten years.

"Some people," he said, "try to tell me that we must make up our minds that for the future we shall permanently have millions of unemployed just as other countries have had them for over a decade. What may be necessary for those countries is not my responsibility to determine. But as for this country, I stand or fall by my refusal to accept as a necessary condition of our future a permanent army of unemployed . . . I do not want to think that it is the destiny of any American to remain permanently on relief rolls."

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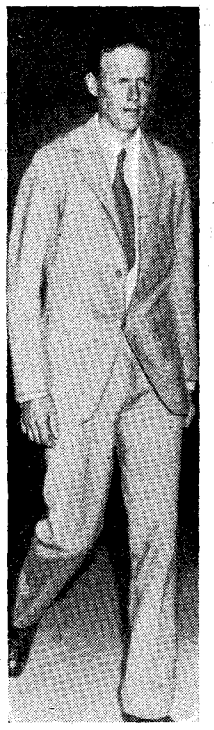
Hauptmann Facing Trial in Lindbergh Case

The Colonel Testifies Before Grand Jury, Which Returns Indictment for Extortion Against Bronx Carpenter; Additional Ransom Money is Found; Prisoner Denies He Is Guilty

THE mystery of the kidnaping and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was far from a complete solution last week altho police uncovered valuable evidence in connection with the $50,000 ransom money that the famous aviator passed over in a vain effort to recover his child.



Wide World

Colonel Lindbergh arrives to testify

New York's case of extortion against Bruno Richard Hauptmann—the thirty-five-year-old Bronx carpenter whose arrest on September 19 in New York cracked the Lindbergh case, and in whose garage nearly $13,750 of the ransom money was found hidden — was considered "complete" and iron-clad by District Attorney Samuel Foley of the Bronx.

On September 25, detectives, ransacking the Hauptmann home in the Bronx, found the telephone number and address of Dr. John F. Condon, "Jafsie," the ransom intermediary, written on a closet panel in the nursery of Hauptmann's ten-month-old son. The closet door bore two serial numbers of ransom notes. Hauptmann admitted writing both inscriptions. He explained the address and telephone number by saying he had seen them in the newspaper and had written them down because he was "interested in the case."

Hauptmann was indicted for extortion by the Bronx Grand Jury on September 26 and was held in $100,000 bail the following day. Mr. Foley said he hoped to get the New York trial under way by October 15.

New Jersey, which continued its efforts to place Hauptmann in or near Hopewell at the time of the kidnaping, planned to extradite the prisoner but officials would not say whether it would be on kidnaping or murder charges.

Colonel Lindbergh, after flying East with his wife, testified briefly before the grand jury the day the indictment was handed up. The Colonel was heavily guarded and observers said he clenched his fists as he narrated the tragic story of the ransom negotiations. He returned the next day and stood in a roomful of detectives and police officers, observing Hauptmann from several angles. Because of a disguise, consisting of a cap and heavy glasses, Colonel Lindbergh kept his own identity from the prisoner.

Mr. Foley would not say whether the Colonel identified Hauptmann or not, altho Colonel Lindbergh was said to believe that two men were present, one to act as a "look-out," the night the ransom money was passed in the lonely Bronx cemetery.

The day the indictment was handed up, an additional $840 in ransom bills was found in Hauptmann's garage as well as a loaded .25 calibre German pistol. The bills were stuffed into five drilled compartments in a "two-by-four" which also contained the pistol.

Handwriting Expert's View

Substantiating previous testimony by a New York handwriting expert, Charles A. Appel, Jr., of the Department of Justice, said it was "inconceivable that anyone but Hauptmann could have written the ransom notes."

Mr. Foley's office gave out a statement of Hauptmann's assets and of other financial facts concerned with the Lindbergh case. It included the information that Hauptmann has a credit balance of $886 under his name with a brokerage house; a credit balance of $5,017 with the same firm under his wife's name; a deposit in a joint savings-bank account with his wife totaling $2,578; two mortgages on houses in Brooklyn amounting to $7,000.

The statement further revealed that Hauptmann had lost $7,000 in stock speculation. Altho Hauptmann made several large cash deposits after the date of the ransom payment, some of his funds were on deposit before that date.

Detective Arthur Johnson of the New York Police Department questioned the mother and brother of Hauptmann in Dresden, Germany. Both denied that Hauptmann had sent home any large sums of money. Johnson was to proceed to Leipzig to check the background of the late Isidore Fisch, the man from whom Hauptmann said he unknowingly received the money found in the garage.

James M. Fawcett, counsel for Hauptmann, said he intended to fight extradition proceedings on grounds of insufficient evidence. Hinting at a possible plea of insanity, Fawcett said the defense case was "strengthening daily." Alienists for both sides were to examine the prisoner.

Altho the authorities considered New York's case of extortion had been fairly well built up—at least they felt it implicated Hauptmann whether he was a "lone-wolf," an accomplice, or the "master-mind"—the New Jersey case did not move too satisfactorily last week.

All indications were that the Bronx and New Jersey investigations, closely coordinated, were momentarily delaying the machinery of bringing Hauptmann to trial until officials could strengthen their case and if possible determine whether the kidnaper had accomplices.

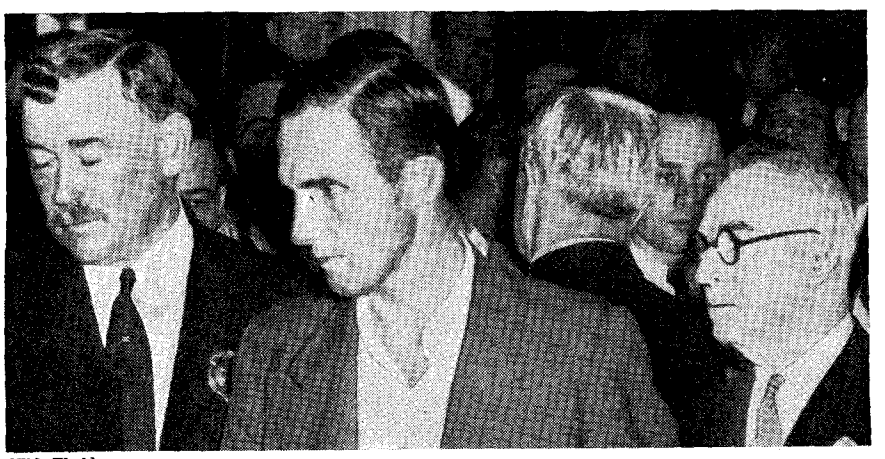
The prisoner meanwhile continued to deny that he had anything to do with the ransom notes or the kidnaping.

Through his attorney, Mr. Fawcett, Hauptmann declared he never saw Doctor Condon until the latter confronted him after his arrest.

As Hauptmann's trial neared, the authorities said that the fact the writer of the ransom notes proved himself the actual kidnaper by sending the child's sleeping-garment to Doctor Condon, might prove to be extremely significant.

The ransom notes, released for publication last week, were signed with a peculiar double, intertwined circle insignia. Experts already have insisted that Hauptmann wrote those notes.

(Continued on page 42)



Wide World

Bruno Richard Hauptmann being led away to his cell after being arraigned on extortion indictment

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NRA Reorganized as Johnson Resigns

Three Boards, With Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Functions, Replace One-Man Control; Political Scene Featured by Nomination of Robert Moses in New York

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(Left to right) Donald R. Richberg, S. Clay Williams, Arthur D. Whiteside, Sidney Hillman, Leon C. Marshall, and Walton H. Hamilton

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT returned to Washington from Hyde Park last week and resumed his familiar vigorous stride at once. Finding the Executive Offices adjoining the White House still undergoing repairs, he set up a temporary office in the Blue Room. In the next few days he reorganized the personnel of the National Recovery Administration, created a Textile Labor Relations Board (see page 9) and delivered three speeches.

The final one (see page 5) was broadcast Sunday night and was his sixth "fireside talk" to the American people.

Aside from this Sunday speech, the outstanding event of the week was the resignation of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson from his position as National Recovery Administrator. It was announced when President Roosevelt revealed the text of a letter he had received from the General and one he had written in reply.

Praise for Johnson

"The reorganization of NRA," General Johnson wrote, "is becoming momentarily more urgent. We are in agreement upon the general form of reorganization and I do hope you will now also see eye-to-eye with me on the subject of my resigning from a job which as reorganized seems altogether superfluous." One section of the letter indicated that the General may return to government service eventually. "You will continue to have my loyalty," it read, "and, when circumstances permit, my services in the new duties you have in mind."

Accepting the resignation, the President declared: "In a time of great stress and fear your courage, enthusiasm, and energy were a very potent factor in restarting a stalled machine. More than that, it will always be remembered that under you the NRA, in only a little over a year, accomplished long overdue reforms in our social and business structures."

In place of General Johnson's one-man control, the NRA will function under three boards corresponding roughly to the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government.

The NRA executive branch is called the National Industrial Recovery Board and consists of five members of varying political views who were appointed by the President last week. They are: S. Clay Williams, former President of the Reynolds Tobacco Company, Chairman; Arthur D. Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Leon C. Marshall, a college professor and labor expert, and Walton H. Hamilton, Yale Professor of Constitutional Law. This board will perform the regular administrative work of the NRA.

The NRA legislative branch is called the Industrial Policy Committee and consists of six members, all Federal officials but one. They are: Mr. Williams· Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, and Donald R. Richberg, NRA's general counsel, who will be head of the committee and probably the dominant figure of the group. It will formulate policies for the NRA, but, like those of the Recovery Board, its decisions will be subject to approval by the President.

The NRA judicial branch is called the Judicial Committee. It was not appointed when the other two agencies were created last week, but its task will be to investigate violations of NRA codes.

The first of the President's three speeches was addressed over the radio to a conference on current problems held under the auspices of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Mrs. Roosevelt opened this conference the previous day with an address calling for a higher standard of ethics in the relations between labor and business management. The President in his speech reiterated his faith in "the republican form of government as carried into effect by majority rule" and scored "gossip-mongers who invent tales, generally with a selfish objective," to "create fear or encourage panic."

His second speech was delivered from a balcony of the White House to delegates at the annual Conference on the Mobilization for Human Needs, which coordinates private relief and welfare work in the United States. The President stressed his opinion that "the primary responsibility for community needs rests upon the community itself," demanded "increased vigilance in every locality against the giving of relief except to those who definitely and clearly need it" and said: "A unity of effort for a little while longer will, I am confident, bring national success to our nationally unified efforts to bring Old Man Depression to the point where we can finally master and destroy him."

The third speech, or "fireside talk," was by far the most important and was eagerly awaited throughout the country.

For this there were two plain reasons. The first is that an extremely important national election will be held next month and any statement by the President regarding his present or future policies would naturally have a direct effect on the voting.

Position of Business

The second reason for the wide-spread interest in the "fireside talk" was the belief of many business men that business has been suffering from a lack of confidence and that the President should do or say something to overcome this situation.

Early last week, the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce declared that they were "conscious of a general state of apprehension among the business men of the country." This lack of confidence they considered attributable to several causes: "enormous expenditures by the Federal Government with rapidly increasing taxes"; increasing government control over or competition with private business; increasing strikes and violent labor disturbances, and, finally, utterances by Administration spokesmen "which destroy confidence in the security of property and investments."

They therefore asked the President to make a definite statement on the following subjects: When and how is it proposed to balance the Federal budget? Is it the Government's intention further to reduce the

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value of the dollar? Will it collaborate with other nations as soon as possible on the international stabilization of exchange? Will its recovery efforts be directed toward encouraging business initiative with a minimum of government interference and control? What is the Administration's policy toward agriculture? Will it continue the construction and development of public works "not now needed"?

President Roosevelt declined to make a direct reply, partly because he thought other national organizations would expect answers to their questions also if he set a precedent by replying in this case, and partly because the Chamber's questions, he said, reminded him of the lawyer who asked a witness, "Have you stopped beating your wife?" and demanded a yes or no answer.

It was widely assumed, however, that, even if the President refused to make a direct reply, he almost certainly would touch on some of the subjects mentioned by the Chamber in his speech Sunday night. This proved to be the case.

Now that the President is back in the Capital, every eye in official Washington again is directed toward the White House. The Senate munitions investigating committee, recently the center of attention, has postponed further hearings until December.

Campaign Under Way

Meanwhile, with conventions in New Mexico and New York, the period of selecting candidates for the political campaign drew to an end and the campaign itself got going full blast.

In New Mexico, Senator Bronson Cutting, a progressive, was renominated by the Republican party. The Democratic nomination for Senator went to Representative Dennis Chavez, a formidable vote-getter. Like Senators Hiram W. Johnson of California, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and George W. Norris of Nebraska, Senator Cutting bolted the Republican party in 1932 and plumped for Roosevelt. Senator Norris is the only one of the four not up for reelection this year, Senator Johnson the only one who has been given a Democratic nomination, tho the Administration has friendly feelings toward all four men.

In New York, a harmonious Democratic convention, confident of victory on November 6, conferred renominations on Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Senator Royal S. Copeland and adopted a platform supporting the President. James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, again was made chairman of the State Committee as well.

The Republican convention was split by a quarrel between the Old Guard faction and W. Kingsland Macy, Chairman of the State Committee, and the Old Guard came out on top. The convention adopted an anti-New Deal platform and nominated E. Harold Cluett, retired collar and shirt manufacturer, for Senator and Robert Moses, New York City's Park Commissioner, for Governor. Mr. Macy was ousted from his chairmanship.

Parting Is Such Sweet Sorrow!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

Altho he was the Old Guard's choice, Mr. Moses is considered a liberal. He is a close friend of ex-Governor Smith and is widely known for his work in park development. He plans to center his campaign on State rather than national issues.

To the nation's editors General Johnson's resignation proved of absorbing interest. Regardless of their party affiliations and with few exceptions, they paid hearty tribute to the huge organization job he had performed for the NRA. "An organizer of ability amounting to genius," the Syracuse *Post-Standard* called him.

Agreeing on this, however, the editors differed sharply on the permanent value of his work, and the wisdom of the NRA's policies.

The Philadelphia *Record*, whose sympathies are mainly Leftist, declared that "The Johnson ideal, translated into business terms, leads to trustification of industry, price-fixing, low wages, regimentation, and, in the end, Fascism."

Stanchly Republican, the New York *Herald Tribune* remarked: "Those torrential energies, that picturesque vocabulary, those barrack-room manners and large confusions which reigned over the birth and infancy of NRA now fade from the scene—little lamented, one suspects, by anybody. . . . Few others could have performed the prodigies of achievement in which the code system was assembled; the trouble is that in retrospect one is not quite sure whether it was well to have the system assembled at all."

But to the independent Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* "the fact remains that General Johnson's achievement, whether one likes it or not, bulks big in this country to-day. Few of its critics are suggesting that it be sunk absolutely without trace."

And the Democratic Boston *Post* observed: "The country gained by his service. The stormy petrel was the right man in the right place—for a time. The situation now calls for different methods."

France and Italy Reported In New, Far-Reaching Pact

Among the several international consequences of the murder of the Austrian Chancellor, Engelbert Dollfuss, in July last, was the rapprochement of France and Italy. It was no mere light friendship that was wanted, but one, according to the Rome correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, which, to be of any use for the peace of Europe, must be "final, complete and durable."

That objective seemed to have been attained when, as announced in a copyrighted Rome cable to the United Press on September 29, France and Italy were about to conclude a "political, military and economic accord of vast scope." The Franco-Italian understanding, it was reported, would be sealed by an agreement under which the Bank of France would underwrite 2,000,000,000 *lire* in Italian securities. The *lira* equals approximately nine cents.

The Franco-Italian entente, in the view of political observers at Rome, might greatly affect the political balance in Europe, especially as it would be a deterrent to German expansion and to German absorption of Austria.

An important part of the Franco-Italian understanding, said the United Press, provided that France would desist from naval rivalry in the Mediterranean. France would leave that area to Italian domination and concentrate her naval strength in the Atlantic and near her colonies.

Neither France nor Italy, it was stated, expected objections to their arrangements from the Little Entente countries—Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Seek Old-Age Pension Plan

With more than 17,000,000 persons in the United States above the age of sixty and nearly one-third of these over sixty-six, the problem of caring for the aged is becoming more serious, according to the Committee on Economic Security, appointed by President Roosevelt, which is studying ways and means of establishing a satisfactory system of old-age pensions.

A dispatch in the New York *Times* Sunday revealed that the committee is seeking a method of establishing a "contributory" system of old-age pensions by which the employer, the employee, and the Government each would pay a share of the premiums. The committee holds that it is impossible to establish a direct "contributory" system unless the Government bears a heavy share of the burden, and, it is said, believes this must be mandatory to be effective. The means of raising the money for the Federal funds is the chief obstacle which seems to be embarrassing the committee, and the English "contributory" system is being studied in this connection.

Twenty-eight States, with Alaska and Hawaii, now have old-age pension laws.

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Morro Castle Investigation May Result in New Laws

While the public remained at sea as to the cause of the fire which made a funeral pyre of the *Morro Castle*, the Department of Commerce completed its open sessions last week. The next few weeks, announced Chairman Dickerson N. Hoover, would be devoted to the report of the Department's findings, and recommendations. The recommendations, it was understood, may cause wide changes in Federal regulations for passenger ships, particularly those relating to the responsibility of officers.

Testimony before the inquiry was as conflicting as ever, with George I. Alagna, second radio officer, still the central figure in the mystery. Charges of sabotage, inefficiency, and cowardice continued to flow back and forth.

There were admissions that the crew did not know their fire-stations, and were unacquainted with the manipulation of fire-doors, which, had they been used, might have stopped the spread of the fire which caused the loss of 134 lives within sight of land. There were stories of a missing bolt which made the emergency radio useless, of mysterious explosions, and of gasoline flowing over one of the decks.

An investigation by John Walter Barnett, a United States Shipping Board technical expert, a former Commander in the United States Navy, may offer a key to the problem of how the fire spread so rapidly. He testified that a pipe-line leading from gas-tanks which supplied fuel to operate the emergency lighting system had been broken before the fire.

Capt. William F. Warms reiterated charges against Alagna, and said that he himself was at all times in command of the ship. The SOS was delayed because he thought the fire could be brought under control. He thought only of the safety of his passengers, he said.

Grand Jury Investigation

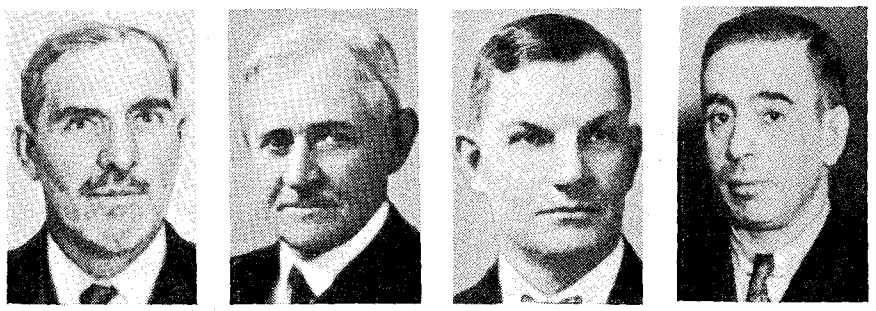
Meanwhile, the Federal Grand Jury was examining four officers of the Ward Line —Franklin D. Mooney, president; Henry E. Cabaud, first vice-president; Thomas E. Torrison, marine superintendent, and Angelo Biaci, shipping master, who hired the line's crews. All denied laxity on the *Morro Castle*, altho Mr. Mooney admitted that the company gave no instructions to captains of the line concerning the sending of SOS's.

Three of the officials testified indignantly concerning "trouble," allegedly caused by Alagna, saying that he had delayed the sailing of the *Morro Castle* on one occasion until the Ward Line officials signed an agreement for higher wages and better conditions for operators. Instead of keeping the agreement, however, Mr. Mooney said that the line had filed a protest with the Federal Radio Commission, which that body still is considering. Both Cabaud and Mooney testified that munitions were carried to Havana on the liner.

Textile Strike: Background and Aftermath

Returning Workers Reported to Be Facing Discrimination From Employers; a Brief Analysis of Causes of the Walkout

By Wayne W. Parrish



Acme Acme Wide World © International

The Textile Labor Relations Board (left to right) Dr. James A. Mullenbach, Rear-Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired, and Judge Walter P. Stacy; and (extreme right) Francis J. Gorman, Vice-President of the United Textile Worker of America

One of the first problems to confront the Textile Labor Relations Board, created by President Roosevelt last week, was the complaint that some mill-owners were discriminating against returning strikers despite the President's request that all return to their jobs. The charges were made by Francis J. Gorman, Vice-President of the United Textile Workers of America.

Broad powers were conferred upon the new Board in line with the recommendations of the Winant Textile Inquiry Board, whose report ended the three-week strike of 420,000. The Chairman is Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, and the other members are Rear-Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired, and James A. Mullenbach, Chicago labor arbitrator.

In addition to creating this new unit, giving it authority to arbitrate all labor disputes in the textile industry, subject only to the National Labor Relations Board, the President ordered two investigations. The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor will prepare a report on wages and hours in textile industries, and also report on occupational classifications of labor and wage differentials. The second investigation will be by the Federal Trade Commission into labor costs, profits and investments to determine whether wages can be increased and hours of work reduced.

Another development of the week was the announcement, in effect, by George A. Sloan, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, that the industry accepted the Winant Board report.

The strength of the strike in the South surprized not only mill-owners, but union leaders, as well. The walkout did not even follow union lines. Not only are the unions comparatively poorly organized, and inadequately led, in the South, but the walkouts often were most effective in mills having no unions. It even was true that many union workers refused to go on strike.

In traveling through the militarized mill-zones, with machine-guns looking down from mill-roofs, or over barricades of cotton-bales, the conclusion was inescapable that the difficulty was not a clear-cut issue of unionism. For the Southern worker is independent, and neither understands nor takes to the more articulate appeals of the conventional organizers. The Southern strike was a relatively haphazard, unorganized, and often leaderless walkout which was far more general than anyone had expected.

Why the Southern strike is different from labor problems elsewhere in the country is not difficult to ascertain. Of the 200,000 workers in the industry, nearly every one is a native born and reared in the South.

They are not immigrants from abroad—not "outside" agitators. They have come from tenant-farms in the hills, from the rural fastnesses that, ten and twenty years ago, were isolated from the rumble of modern civilization. They came down from the mountains where their ancestors went one and two centuries ago. They are descendants of some of America's oldest settlers, and many still speak a kind of Elizabethan English. They came from hidden farms where $5 or $10 was all the cash they saw in a year's time, to the mills where $2, $4, and $10 a week was a fortune. From an environment of 1800 they jumped into twentieth century industrial life.

The underlying issues go far beyond the immediate demands of the strikers in this walkout. There has been trouble before, in 1921, and in 1929. What is back of it all?

One of the fighting-points in the South is the stretch-out system. David Clark, Editor and Publisher of *The Textile Bulletin* in Charlotte, gave this explanation:

"The stretch-out system is simply putting a skilled man in skilled work and leaving his other duties to other workers. The proper word is specialization. There have been three separate investigations conducted on the stretch-out, and not one found anything wrong except in isolated cases. It is not to be denied that some mills went much too far in this direction."

That is one side of the picture. From the strikers came the other side. In every case, the stretch-out was their chief complaint.

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Topics of the Day

The "Berling-Pernt" In Experimentation A great deal is heard these days of "a nation of guinea-pigs." But Americans hitherto, however, uniform in their dress, their comforts, their amusements, and even their thoughts, have preserved reasonably intact those varieties of speech peculiar to their local environments.

Now, Columbia University, so far as is within its power, proposes to correct this.

Every freshman who enters the undergraduate division of the mighty institution on Morningside Heights must talk into a recording device for several minutes to disclose his peculiarities of speech. Then, the professors will listen to the record, make a prognosis, and prescribe treatment.

In order to standardize speech (as the English public schools do with their boys) the freshmen recite the story of *Arthur, the Young Rat*, which has no point except that it contains almost every sound in the English language. Try it yourself:

ARTHUR, THE YOUNG RAT

Once there was a young rat named Arthur who could never make up his mind. Whenever his friends asked him if he would like to go out with them, he would only answer, "I don't know." He wouldn't say yes, or no either. He would always shirk making a choice.

His Aunt Helen said to him, "Now look here! No one is going to care for you if you carry on like this. You have no more mind than a blade of grass."

That night there was a big crash. In the foggy morning some men—with some boys and girls—rode up and looked at the barn. One of them moved a board and saw a young rat, quite dead, half in and half out of his hole. Thus the shirker got his due.

As a real New Yorker would say, we are nearing the "berling-pernt" of academic experimentation.

* * * *

"A Great Artist" Is On the Radio The NRA may be abandoned some day, and the AAA may crumble into top-soil, but at least one institution developed during President Roosevelt's term seems certain to become permanent. That is the "fireside talk" from the White House to the people.

Other Presidents have made more or less extensive use of the radio to convey their formal views to the electorate. But it remained for President Roosevelt to sit down before a microphone in the White House now and then and talk to the average citizen intimately, simply, and frankly. The practise has proved an enormous success. There is no way of knowing how many heard the talk last Sunday, but certainly several millions must have done so.

Now that a custom involving so huge an audience has been well established, other Presidents undoubtedly will perpetuate it. William Lyon Phelps, Yale Professor Emeritus of English, has said of President Roosevelt: "On the radio he is a great artist, for he speaks to the whole nation as if he were conversing confidentially with an individual." Subsequent Presidents may be less deserving of that tribute, but it is safe to say that they, too, will try to earn it, and that the Presidential "fireside talk" will become as familiar as the annual message to Congress.

* * * *

Norris Sponsors Another Reform When Alfred E. Smith was Governor of New York he frequently was praised for his ability to make dull subjects sound interesting. Senator Norris of Nebraska has the same knack.

For years, Senator Norris conducted a one-man campaign for an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would eliminate "lame-duck" sessions of Congress. Eventually he stirred up enough interest to force it through Congress and the requisite Legislatures.

Now the Senator is out to amend the Constitution of his own State. His object is to displace the present Legislature of two houses with one of a single house consisting of thirty to fifty members. He argues that the responsibility for good or bad laws could be more easily traced under his plan, and that, therefore, Legislatures would be less likely to yield to the pressure of organized minorities. The State will hold a referendum on the plan in November.

It is not the kind of proposal calculated to set public interest afire, or might not be if sponsored by someone else, but Senator Norris seems to be convincing Nebraskans that it is both piquant and important. There will be opposition, Roland M. Jones predicts in an Omaha dispatch to the New York *Times*. But Senator Norris thrives on opposition. The way to bet is that, if he wants a one-house Legislature badly enough, sooner or later he'll get it.

* * * *

An Ancient Cruelty Is Ended At Last The mills of the gods may grind slowly but in the course of time they do seem to make mincemeat of ancient cruelties. For example, the Spanish Ministry of Justice has lately decreed that foundlings hereafter may receive "two names common in the locality of their birth."

The importance of this reform may be judged by its contrast with the former custom, which was to give all foundlings the surname of *Exposita* ("Exposed") and thus brand them for life for a crime of which they could only be the innocent victims.

One's congratulations to the Spanish conscience are only matched by one's renewed amazement at "man's inhumanity to man" of which this decree is such a long overdue correction.

The High Cost Of Legal Liquor Now that legal liquor is available, Harris E. Willingham, Assistant Director of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, reminds consumers that every purchase of bootleg liquor is "robbing the United States Treasury of revenue, contributing somewhat to a high cost of legal liquor by cutting down the volume of legitimate business, and—worst of all—continuing a disrespect for law which to-day constitutes one of our gravest social problems."

The statement is an opening gun in the FACA's campaign to persuade the public to obey the liquor laws. Obviously, it is true enough as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

Almost without exception, those consumers in wet States who patronize bootleggers knowingly do so because they consider satisfactory legal liquor too expensive. And to a large extent its expense is traceable to taxes.

With a duty of $5 a gallon on imported liquor, a Federal excise tax of $2 on domestic liquor, and a State excise tax that may run anywhere from fifty cents to a dollar—not to speak of high license fees for manufacturers and dealers—current liquor prices are not to be wondered at.

How far these taxes can or will be reduced in these days when legislators are worrying themselves sick over means of raising revenue is another question.

Perhaps a lower liquor tax would increase rather than decrease government income. At any rate, it would do more to discourage the bootlegger than any appeal to the people to obey the laws.

* * * *

McGuffey Readers: A Granite Memorial Sound sentiment inspired Henry Ford to take part in erecting a memorial to Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, compiler of the Eclectic Readers. The series, which started ninety-eight years ago, were the first of the three "R's" in the age of the horse and buggy. Primed with morals, they taught one not only how to read, but to be good and industrious, as well. In many a home, particularly in the rural South, where the noted educator spent a large part of his life, they ranked next to the Bible and the dictionary.

The memorial to the "Father of American Educators," a granite monument, stands on the site of the old McGuffey homestead in the valley of Little Wheeling Creek, fifteen miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania. Another memorial will live in the words of Dr. Ralph C. Hutchinson, President of Washington and Jefferson College:

"It might be well if this nation, now supercilious and distraught, returned to the lessons McGuffey taught."

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At the Observation Post

Despite Misunderstandings, as in the Recent America's *Cup Races, and in Previous Events of the Series, There Is Likely to Be More, Not Less, International Sport*

WHEN Tom Sopwith came over with his challenger for the *America's* Cup a tidal wave of friendliness rose to greet him. It engulfed him and raced across the Atlantic to caress his native land. Here, as every one thought, was a convincing demonstration of the value of international sport as a promoter of amity and understanding among nations.

And then the yacht races were sailed, Sopwith lost, and the net result was a greater misunderstanding than before. The question whether international sport is not in fact a liability rather than an asset to the cause of peace is now agitating many minds on both sides of the water.

It is a question which the *America's* Cup series has raised before. In the very first race, in 1851, when *America* sailed around the Isle of Wight to win the cup from a fleet of English yachts one of the latter entered a protest. *America*, it was charged, had passed on the wrong side of the Nab light-ship. Since the sailing instructions had not been specific on this point the protest was dismissed.

A similar protest with a similar result marred the series in 1871.

Protests From the Past

In the first of the 1885 races *Puritan* fouled the challenger *Genesta* and was disqualified. On this occasion, however, Sir Richard Sutton, *Genesta's* owner, endeared himself to the fraternity of sportsmen by refusing to accept the decision. "We came over for a race, not a sail over," was his comment.

But the difficulties and feeling created by previous incidents were as nothing to the explosion that followed Lord Dunraven's attempt to lift the Cup in 1895. In the second race that year the challenger *Valkyria* fouled the *Defender* at the start and was later disqualified. C. Oliver Iselin, of the American syndicate owning the *Defender*, offered to resail the race but Lord Dunraven refused. Instead, at the start of the third race, after sailing his boat across the line, he withdrew from further competition and returned home exhaling anathemas.

Mr. Sopwith is very evidently not of his kidney. Tho quoted as "bitterly disappointed" because the racing committee declined to entertain his claim of a foul in the fourth race (he did not raise his protest flag until too long after the incident), he did not withdraw from the series but remained to complete it in defeat. Also, far from departing in a huff of hostility against things American he has expressed his appreciation of the public's cordiality toward him and his gratitude for an enjoyable visit.

Long May It Be Competed For

—Racey in the Montreal *Daily Star*

However, the controversy aroused by his protest and the committee's refusal to entertain it; his announcement that he would not again challenge for the Cup, and the remarks on the subject in London papers have left no doubt that the mutual esteem which preceded the event has suffered rather serious damage. Under such editorial head-lines as "The Last Race" and "The Tainted Cup" these journals have expressed the view that the Cup races should be abandoned. *The Evening News* has made the suggestion that "it would be better for all parties concerned to deposit the *America's* Cup in one of New York's numerous cold-storage warehouses and leave it there for all time."

And *The Daily Express* said: "We are no sooner finished with the cricket controversy than we are thrust into the middle of a yachting squabble. If this sort of ill feeling is all that results from international sport we would better be without it. We had enough of body-line bowling, spare us body-line boating."

The cricket controversy referred to raged in August during the famous "test" matches between England and Australia. Rather too briefly explained perhaps, it concerned the right of English bowlers to aim their balls at the person of the Australian batter. So acrimonious did the dispute become that it required the intervention of Downing Street to prevent an open breach between the two countries.

W. F. Leysmith, in writing of it from London to the New York *Times* and of the corresponding soreness left by Mr. Sopwith's failure, had this to say: "Many leaders of sport and some prominent members of the British Government recently have become convinced that international sporting contests are doing more harm than good. Due to the intense keenness with which they are fought and the wide publicity given them nowadays, they arouse feelings that can not always be controlled from the umpire's chair."

"The truth seems to be," according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that international contests, upon the extraordinary scale of the Cup Races, belong not so much in the realm of sport as among the most difficult branches of diplomacy."

All of which, it will strike the detached observer, registers too deep a pessimism. Very possibly it is simply the counterpart in disappointment of the extravagant claims for international sport traditionally made by its too enthusiastic proponents. Who is not familiar with their faith that the rivalry of play among nations would, if properly encouraged, supersede those other rivalries —of commerce, of territorial expansion and so on—which make for war, and usher in the millennium?

Case of the Olympics

A belief of this sort inspired those devoted souls who were instrumental in reviving the Olympics. The latter, one is reminded, did not avert the World War, and on their own account from time to time have produced unpleasant ructions. At this very moment the American Committee's long-delayed acceptance of the invitation to the Berlin games in 1936 would suggest that these contests, too, "belong not so much in the realm of sport as among the most difficult branches of diplomacy." But is it not true that as a means of dispelling provincial ignorance, of multiplying and spreading the various forms of sport and even of promoting the mutual respect of the different peoples for one another's prowess and virtues, the Olympics have more than compensated for the bickerings they have engendered?

In any event, it is safe to assume that more and not less international sport is in store for the world and that he would be a misguided statesman who sought to stunt its growth.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Anton Lang, Jr., the former Klara Mayr of Oberammergau, who gave up her rôle of *Mary Magdalene* in the famous Passion Play to marry Dr. Lang and come with him to America, is petite, blue-eyed and blonde. They were childhood sweethearts in Oberammergau. Dr. Lang is the son of the former *Christus* of the play. The Langs recently arrived in Washington to make their home.

Keystone

Benedict Freedman, fourteen-year-old son of David Freedman, the well-known comedy script writer, has just entered Columbia College and is one of the youngest freshmen ever admitted to that institution. His interests lean principally toward mathematics, but his father frequently consults him about his comedy scripts, convinced that his son has uncanny judgment about the merits of the paternal humor. The boy is a good conversationalist, likes swimming, skating, and tennis, and objects to being considered a prodigy.

Sean O'Casey, Irish playwright and poet, has come to New York for the first time in his fifty years to see the production of his new drama, "Within the Gates." Angular, ruddy-faced, and with thick-lensed glasses, he was a conspicuous figure when he arrived wearing a homespun suit and a broad-brimmed, flat-crowned hat. He rose to fame from the Dublin slums, where he started work at fourteen for four shillings a week. His first play was written in 1918 for a political club.

Wide World

Chao Mei-pa, one of the leading Chinese exponents of Western music, now visiting in the United States, was formerly instructor of music at the University of Shanghai. Well known in his home land as a singer and chorus conductor, he went to Europe in 1928 and was graduated from the Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles. He came to the United States several months ago. Mr. Chao is a member of the China National Music Committee of the Ministry of Education.

Columnists

As They See Themselves

Drawn by William Auerbach-Levy

Franklin P. Adams (F.P.A.)—I was born in Chicago November 15, 1881. I attended Douglas School and Armour Institute in Chicago, and almost completed my freshman year at the University of Michigan. I was in the insurance profession as supply clerk, collector, and solicitor for three years.

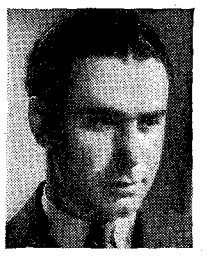
I got a job in 1903 running a column of verse and prose on the Chicago *Journal*. I came to New York in 1904, and since then have done the same sort of work on the New York *Evening Mail*, *The Tribune*, *The World*, and *The Herald Tribune*, where I am employed. If I had enough money I should do no work; but as long as I have to work, I would rather do what I do than anything else. I am married and have three sons and a daughter. Their range is from seven and one-half to one and one-half.

I live in the town of Weston, Connecticut, but I have to go to Redding to play tennis with Stuart Chase.

Raymond Gram Swing, new editor of *The Nation*, is a slender, dark, boyish-looking man of forty-seven, formerly London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Mr. Swing studied at Oberlin College and began his newspaper work in Cleveland. For years he was Berlin correspondent for the Chicago *Daily News* and the New York *Herald*, and later served as an examiner for the War Labor Board in Washington. His hobbies are poetry, music, and golf.

© Kay Vaughan

Irving Stone, author of "Lust for Life," a novel about the painter Vincent Van Gogh, spent more than a year in Europe traveling through Holland, Belgium, and France on the trail of authentic material. He talked with everyone who had known Van Gogh even slightly and even slept in the bed in which the artist died. Mr. Stone is thirty-one years old, a native of California, and lives in New York where he is preparing a new novel. He worked his way through the University of California by playing a saxophone at dances, running an elevator and working summers on fruit ranches. Later he was an usher in a theater. He wrote his first novel while a vegetable peeler on the *S.S. Pennsylvania*, slept with the manuscript under his bunk.



Matt McGrath, known as "Mighty Matt," the great weight-throwing champion of the New York Police Department, in which he is a deputy inspector of the traffic division, is not even considering retiring from competition despite his fifty-eight years. Weighing 230 pounds to-day, he says that "a man's all right while he keeps in condition," and he expects to take part in meets for several more years. Winner of twenty-four national championships, he competed in four successive Olympic Games, capturing two first places, one second and one fourth. As a policeman he received a gold medal from Congress for rescuing a would-be suicide from the Harlem River, and a Police Department citation for capturing a murderer.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Wang Ching-wei—Premier of China (see cover and p. 14)—"pronounced something like *waang jing-way*."

Laughton—*Mr. Barrett* in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"—as if spelled *Lawton*.

Huston—*Sam Dodsworth* in "Dodsworth"—not *whose*, but *Hughes*.

Stokowski—conductor, Philadelphia Orchestra—pronounced *sto-kov'-skee*, second *o* as in *not*.

Chao Mei-pa—Chinese musician (see this page—*jou* (as in *jounce*) *may-bah*, no major stress.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Altho the Political Situation Throughout the Country Is Mixed and Muddled, a Trend to the Left Is Evinced While the President's Popularity Still Runs High

THE first phase of the Congressional campaign ended with the Democratic and Republican State conventions in New York State. It hardly would be correct to say that the Republicans are making their last stand there. Yet the heavy artillery resistance to the New Deal is centered there as in no other State. On the theory that a Republican victory in President Roosevelt's home State would take the edge off a New Deal victory in the nation, the Republicans are preparing for an unusual fight to recapture New York.

If they are not united to the Nth degree, neither, at heart, are the Democrats. At the very least, the Old Line Republicans will reestablish their control and show that the Macys are not the Republican spokesmen.

The Trend to the Left

The political situation in New York State epitomizes, in a sense, the mixed political situation in the nation as a whole. The national nominating season closed virtually with the selection of the State tickets in New York. Up to then, it was a struggle between clashing political elements to control their own political parties. From now on, it is to be, theoretically, at least, a struggle of the major parties for supremacy.

The clear-cut trend in the primaries and State conventions—intraparty tests of public sentiment—is to the Left, even to the Left of the New Deal, in many places, but the immediate objectives are confused. Seldom has there been a more confusing picture of American thinking.

The Nebraska scene shows President Roosevelt personally swinging a Big Stick over the head of "Brother Charlie" Bryan, and handing the New Deal toga to Representative Burke, to the plaudits of the multitude. The Georgia scene, in the President's "other home State," shows Governor Talmadge walking off with a renomination while jeering at the President's Emergency Relief Administration, but he did lip-service to the New Deal.

Watta Life, Watta Life!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

The scene in Maine is Governor Brann's refusal to carry the New Deal standard, then being hailed nationally as bringing home the New Deal bacon.

In California, the President indorses Senator Hiram Johnson and Johnson goes over with a whoop. In Wisconsin, he pays tribute to Senator La Follette, and the Democrats nominate an unregenerate Al Smith Democrat for his place. In Massachusetts, the Al Smith Democrats, supported, among others, by the wife of the President's private secretary, walk all over Mayor Curley, and young James Roosevelt, in the State convention, then take a stinging defeat at their hands in the primary.

In West Virginia, Rush Holt wins the Democratic Senatorial nomination over Administration resistance, then turns up cheering the New Deal. In Ohio, former Governor Cox puts the anti-Roosevelt brand on former Governor Donahey, who wins the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

In Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Maryland, Michigan, Washington, New Mexico, Vermont, Connecticut, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, and Wyoming, the Democrats name New Dealers for the Senate. In Virginia, typically Southern Democratic State, Senator Byrd's exceptions to the New Deal are no bar to his renomination.

In Massachusetts, the Democrats, after nominating the pro-New Deal Curley for Governor, turn around and renominate the skeptical Senator Walsh for another term. In Michigan, they turn out a friend of Mr. Farley, and nominate a friend of the President's for Governor. In California, they nominate the radical Sinclair for Governor despite Washington's warnings, then adopt much of his "EPIC" platform as theirs.

In New York, Huey Long is made an object of ridicule; in Louisiana he is made political dictator. In Missouri, old-fashioned politics triumphs with the victory of the Pendergast machine, but behind a candidate pledged to the New Deal; in Connecticut it compromises, and Roraback falls back on an old machine-baiter to win back the Governorship for him. In California, the Republican Progressives rejoice in the President's support of Hiram Johnson; in Wisconsin they fail to stampede the State for the La Follettes.

Again, in New York, the Republican "Old Guard" bowls over Chairman Macy and points the nominations; in Mississippi, the Democratic Old Guard, Pat Harrison included, takes defeat at the hands of former Governor Bilbo, who is more radical. In Maryland, Governor Ritchie has a scare in the primaries.

And They're Still Laughing!

—Knox in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*

In Colorado, Mr. Johnson wins the Democratic gubernatorial despite the full-page undenied advertisements branding him anti-Roosevelt. In Maine, the Republicans retreat again; in Kansas, they renominate their Governor. In California, the Republicans lack strength to hold their own primary against Johnson. In South Carolina, Cole Blease comes up for a moment, and is sent back to the bench.

In Pennsylvania, Senator Reed holds the Republican lines against New Deal invasion, but 45 per cent. of the Republican vote went for Pinchot, the New Deal candidate. And in New York, Senator Copeland takes sides with Tammany against Farley, calls Farley a "fair-weather sailor," and romps back into the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

Political Seers at Sea

In Washington, the political prophets are at sea. While they agree the President will hold his decisive control of Congress, they see small signs of national unity of thinking in the primary and convention results. The most they can agree upon is that the people want change. They also agree that President Roosevelt's popularity continues to run high, that the Federal spending program is telling in the tests of public sentiment, and that those who look for a change in the course of the New Deal will have to persuade the President direct.

DIOGENES.

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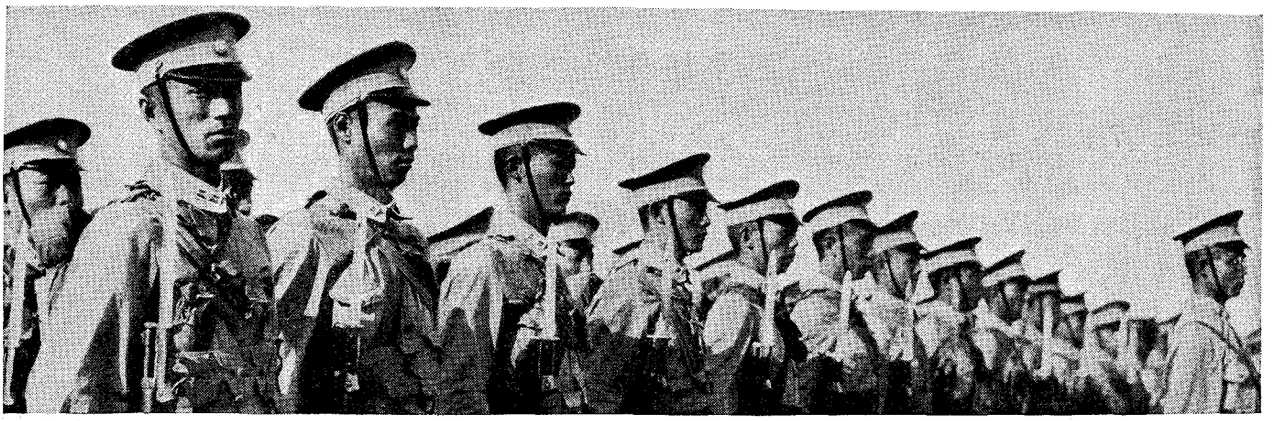
China Asks Peace, but Warns of War

Premier Wang Explains His Internal Policy of Unification and Tranquillity, and, Altho Pessimistic as to the Realization of Mankind's Hopes, Stands Ready to Help

By Edward Price Bell



International

Some of China's finest soldiers lined up at Nanking for inspection

Nanking.

"CHINA associates herself whole-heartedly with the world peace movement," said Premier Wang Ching-wei (known in the terms of the Constitution of the Chinese Republic as the President of the Executive Yuan). "Our faith in peace, and in the arts of peace, is one of the great traditions of our country. To this tradition we wish to be most meticulously loyal."

© International

Premier Wang Ching-wei

The Premier is speaking in Chinese in one of the reception-rooms of the handsome new Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the beautiful new city of Nanking, capital of the Chinese Republic, a city which has grown in population in five years' time from 350,000 to 700,000. He is speaking through an interpreter with a thorough knowledge of English, Dr. S. H. Tan, Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Premier sits in an easy chair in one corner of the room, dressed in the long gown of China, leaning slightly forward, his hands clasped. All the atmosphere of the place is one of high culture and simple elegance.

As he talks, the Premier neither smokes nor drinks tea. He gives himself with intensity to the task of the moment. Let us look rather closely at this statesman, scholar, orator, and even-keeled Chinese patriot. He is of medium height, solid, well-proportioned, weighs about 170 pounds, has strong, bold features and fine, dark eyes, a handsome man. There is poetry in him. He speaks with fervor, fluency, and beauty, in a low musical voice. He is no rhetorician, but he knows his rhetoric. He delights, one hears, in beautiful language, but only for its service to sound sentiment and thought.

You would say Premier Wang is forty, perhaps a little less. He is fifty-two, abstemious, a man of family, sociable, a gifted politician, transparent in character and mind, arduous in his work. Bright as is his face, and cheerful as is his manner, one is sensible of the depth of his nature, of the presence at the center of the man of that spiritual quality common to all persons of real understanding, a certain never-quite-absent gravity, a certain constant awareness of the essential difficulty and pathos of human life. With the fluency of the Premier's speech goes a concordant fluency of restrained gesture. His hands speak.

"And how is this world peace movement to be made successful?" was asked of the Premier.

"By universal adherence to the treaties and the well-known principles of peace and the methods for the pacific settlement of international disputes," said he. "The road has been marked out sharply. All we have to do is to follow it. Great labor has been spent on the marking out of this road. Who has forgotten Mr. Wilson's Fourteen Points? Who has forgotten the labor which went into the construction of the League of Nations, and its Covenant? Who has forgotten the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington? Who has forgotten the Briand-Kellogg Pact, the pact in which the nations of the world formally renounced war as an instrument of national policy, and solemnly agreed that they should settle all their disputes and conflicts by pacific means only?

"Fidelity to these treaties, principles, and methods, the strict observance of them, is all we need. Peace is secure in them. China is dedicated to them. But they have not protected China. They have not stood firm in support of either the territorial or the administrative integrity of China. We have been invaded by force of arms. A great expanse of our territory in the Northeast has been occupied, and still is held by the invaders. Our people naturally, and unavoidably, reacted to these aggressions, and when they tried to strike back, they were burned and slaughtered in even the streets of Shanghai. If such a state of affairs is allowed to prevail, world peace ever will remain a myth."

Attitude on Manchuria

"What is the attitude of the Chinese Government with reference to the *de facto* situation in Manchuria and Jehol?"

"Our policy with reference to the *de facto* situation in the Three Northeastern Provinces and Jehol is one of legitimacy and legality. It is open and above-board. Altho these provinces had been invaded, and are now still under foreign military occupation, yet they are, in no lesser degree than before September 18, 1931, integral parts of the Chinese Republic. Without doubt, the world remembers that immediately following the 'Liaoning (Mukden) Incident,' we appealed to the League of Nations by invoking Article XI of the Covenant. Subsequently, we invoked other articles of the Covenant, and appealed to other instruments of peace, such as the Briand-Kellogg Pact, and the Nine-Power Treaty of Washington.

"Since the League had been seized with the Incident, it passed a number of resolutions, and adopted certain reports. In the Resolution of March 11, 1932, the Assembly declared that 'it is incumbent upon the

(Continued on page 28)

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Russia's Disarmament Proposal

Litvinoff Calls on League Assembly to Obtain a Report on Results and Prospects, and Urges a Small, Permanent Commission

Eight days after Russia was admitted to the League of Nations, Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, demanded a decision as to the future of the World Disarmament Conference. In a letter addressed to Richard J. Sandler, Swedish President of the League Assembly, he asked that the Assembly call for a report from Arthur Henderson, British President of the conference, on its results and prospects.

A Russian spokesman at Geneva told a correspondent of the New York *Times* that the question was whether the conference should drag along in its present aimless course, or whether it should be transformed into something useful. The Russian delegation's idea was that it might be wound up in its present aspect, and evolved into a small permanent disarmament commission.

All along the Russians have been in favor of a permanent disarmament body. In the last session of the conference's commission, it was recalled, Mr. Litvinoff offered a resolution—which obtained no support—for making the conference itself a permanent institution.

The Russians now proposed that Mr. Henderson, as head of the Disarmament Conference, have his report on the past and future of it ready for presentation to the League Council next February.

The bold suggestion of Mr. Litvinoff received some support from France and was praised by other delegations, which see no use in keeping the disarmament conference alive.

On the other hand, because of the "dynamite" contained in Mr. Litvinoff's request, it was reported in a Geneva dispatch to the Associated Press that efforts were made to induce him to withdraw it. Statesmen, in some quarters, were known to be apprehensive lest a report from Mr. Henderson might ascribe the failure of the conference to Germany's withdrawal. This, it was explained, inevitably would raise the question of the alleged rearming of Germany in violation of the Treaty of Versailles—a question that Britain, for one, was desirous of avoiding.

Meanwhile, at the closing session of the fifteenth Assembly of the League the Soviet proposal was sidetracked. In view of the difficulty of starting a close examination of the question at the time, said President Sandler, and also in view of the fact that the Council is free to take any steps it likes in the matter within its competence, he would advise the Assembly to "confine itself to taking note of the Russian proposal."

Deputation: "We are telling you how your drums will be taken away."
Museum Keeper: "You're telling me!"
—*The Daily Express* (London)

Mr. Litvinoff accepted this, remarking that he would raise the question in the Council itself and there need be no secret about what he would propose. He would probably suggest the creation of a special permanent organization of the League for dealing with all questions relating to peace.

Reform Bill for France

In a fifty-minute radio address to his countrymen, Premier Gaston Doumergue appealed to the voters to support his four-point constitutional reform bill, which would involve the most important changes in the Government of France ever attempted since the Third Republic came into existence sixty-four years ago. A brief summary of his proposals disclosed:

1. The French Premier, or, as he is called, in French, "Président du Conseil," in reality has no special authority, and should receive constitutional recognition and authority.

2. In case of a disagreement with the Chamber of Deputies, the Premier should have the right to appeal to the country directly.

3. The Government, alone, should have the right to propose expenditures.

4. The status of civil servants should be defined in constitutional law.

Premier Doumergue's demand for constitutional reform, and increased executive authority, was considered to have a greater significance for France than President Roosevelt's assumption of emergency powers had for the United States in 1933.

In Foreign Fields

Naples—Italy's ruling House of Savoy, which has been in the background since Premier Mussolini established his Fascist Government, came again into prominence with the birth of a daughter to Crown Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, and Crown Princess Maria José, daughter of the late King Albert of the Belgians and of Dowager Queen Elizabeth.

If the newcomer had been a male the child would have been in direct line for the Italian Crown. The succession after Prince Umberto goes to his first male child.

So there was some disappointment felt over the arrival of the black-haired baby girl, but not by Italians imprisoned for two years or less for certain crimes, whom King Victor Emmanuel III set free by a decree of amnesty. The infant Princess, who was reported to have weighed eight and one-third pounds at birth, was promptly baptized with ten names: Maria Pia Elena Elizabeth Marguerite Emilene Mafalda Ludovica Tecla Gennara. When she is old enough, however, she will answer to "Maria Pia" alone.

The national rejoicing at the birth of the Princess took on a Fascist tone with an official proclamation on the walls throughout the city of Naples which read: "We rejoice over the dawn of this life, which comes at a moment when a new light shines for the future of Italy, revived by Fascism. We hope the august eyes now just opened may never behold anything more beautiful than our Italy."

* * * *

Vienna—It was denied at the German Legation that Col. Franz von Papen, German Minister to Austria, had completed his mission and had gone back to Germany. Colonel von Papen was sent to Austria on a special errand of reconciliation after Germany's former envoy, Kurt Rieth, had been called back because of his alleged connections with Nazi activities, which resulted in the attempted putsch in July last when Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated.

About the same time that the reports of Colonel von Papen's return to Germany were denied at the German Legation in Vienna, Budapest press cables told of a prospective visit of his to Hungary. A coolness toward Germany in the Hungarian press and criticism of the Hungarians in German newspapers were given as the cause of von Papen's mission to Hungary where he was to spend some time with Andreas Mecser, a Hungarian deputy, who is a close friend of von Papen's.

Colonel von Papen was expected to try to bring about a better feeling towards Germany in Budapest. Also it was said that Berlin was noting with misgiving the growing intimacy of Hungary with Italy and Austria.

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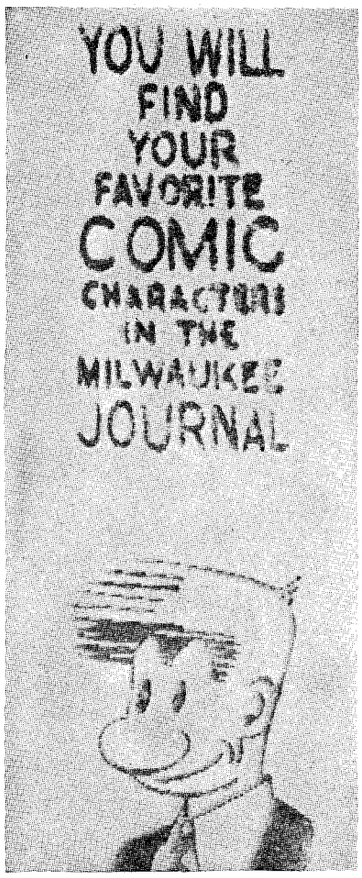
All-Wave Reception Features New Radios

Models for 1935 Displayed at the National Show Opening Will Permit Every Radio Owner to Indulge in the Fascinating Game of Listening In on Foreign Stations

FOR several months, exciting reports have been circulating with regard to the radio industry. Unofficial predictions have forecast many important innovations. Some have hinted that there would be commercial home-television receivers



Courtesy of *Radio News*

Facsimile reproduction by the "radio pen" method

yielding images as sharp as home motion-pictures. There has been a suggestion that "facsimile" sets would be offered that would print a newspaper by radio in every home.

These features failed to materialize at the National Electrical and Radio Exposition which opened last week in New York, but the show did reveal an important trend which is expected by radio engineers to give the industry a greater stimulus than it has experienced in several years.

This is the wholesale adoption of "all-wave" reception. The owner of one of these new sets now may join the amateur radio experimenter in the fascinating game of trying for "DX" or distance. Operators of many of the new sets will be able to listen to substantially everything on the air, including police orders, air-plane signals, transatlantic telephone, ship-radio, and foreign stations, as well as ordinary programs.

This new feature has caused a reversal of trend with regard to the radio dial, which, in recent years, has been made as small and inconspicuous as possible. This year dials are being featured, and many manufacturers have adopted the "air-plane" type, usually circular, and several inches in diameter, on which the wave-lengths are indicated by a large double-ended needle.

Other features of the new crop of radios include greatly improved tone on some models, and some new gadgets, most interesting of which is a "pre-selector" offered by one manufacturer. With this device, which includes an electric clock, the radio may be set in advance for various programs during the day. When the time arrives, the device turns on the radio automatically, and turns it off again when the program is over. A wide variety of programs at different hours may be so selected.

Concerning Television

The non-appearance of commercial television and facsimile in home radios this year does not mean that progress is not being made in these fields. Television has been reported "just around the corner" so many times that predictions concerning it are made cautiously. Nevertheless, Orestes H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner, recently said in an editorial in *Electronics:* "Before long we shall have television with us in real earnest—probably before conservative electrical and radio men fully realize that the new day is at hand. Television advance now goes ahead on a hundred fronts."

It has been reported that there are as many as fifteen different television systems now undergoing development. Basically, all of these methods require that the picture, or image, to be televised be broken down into a series of electrical impulses of varying intensity, corresponding to the brightness, or darkness, of the various areas of the picture. This process is called "scanning," and in the older type was done with a photoelectric cell, and a disc perforated with a row of small holes arranged in a spiral. As the disc revolved rapidly it admitted light to the cell from successive lines sweeping across the picture.

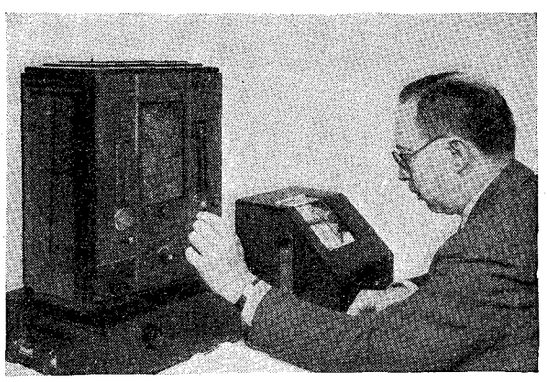
The cell converted this light, of varying intensity, into electrical impulses, which were sent out by radio. On the receiving end, the impulses were reconverted into a picture by reversing the process, a rapidly flashing light-source taking the place of the photoelectric cell behind the scanning disc.

In more recent systems, the scanning is done by a variety of methods, presumed to be faster than the scanning disc, and providing more detail in the picture as reproduced at the receiving end. At least two methods of scanning by means of electron beams are being developed—invented respectively by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin and Philo T. Farnsworth. A system introduced by William H. Priess makes use of a tiny vibrating mirror; one by William H. Peck, a motion-picture film. A system making use of motion-pictures at one step also is reported to be under development in Germany.

All of these systems have been demonstrated with varying degrees of success, and out of one or all of them may come practical home television of the future. However, commercial radio men at present are more hopeful of facsimile, which is related to television, but is considered more feasible.

Facsimile may be used, for instance, to send exact reproductions of pictures, newspapers, and other documents by radio. At the sending end, the picture is scanned, and the impulses sent out on the air. The impulses raise, or lower, a pen at the receiving end which travels back and forth across a moving strip of paper. A dark spot on the document at the transmitting end causes the pen to lower, and leave a mark. A light spot causes it to raise. The final result is a facsimile reproduction.

Laurence M. Cockaday recently described in *Radio News* a successful test of a facsimile apparatus called the "radio pen" devised by John V. L. Hogan. Pictures and text were successfully transmitted by the apparatus, the receiving equipment of which Mr. Hogan had attached to a small standard radio set. Mr. Cockaday reported that a facsimile transmitter of this type had been installed by the Milwaukee *Journal* operating station WTMJ for experiments, and that three receiving sets had been installed in department stores in Milwaukee.



Courtesy of *Radio News*

John V. L. Hogan experimenting with his facsimile set attached to an ordinary radio

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Science Snap-shots

One hundred and one plants have been patented since the patent law was amended in 1930 to make it possible, according to the United States Patent Office.

* * * *

Water-holes of great value to stock-raisers are beginning to appear over a wide area of dry Arizona range-country as a result of soil-conservation measures put into effect along the Gila River, the Soil Erosion Service has reported. More than 10,300 small dams have been built to stop erosion. The lakelets are forming behind them.

* * * *

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, tho one of the world's foremost aviators, also is a brilliant student of biology, it was recently stated in Paris by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, New York. The Institute has refused to reveal the kind of work in which the aviator is engaged. Last year, however, he made a report to *Science* on a new method of washing blood-corpuscles in suspension.

* * * *

"Swift as an eagle's flight" means about 120 miles an hour, if the speed of a golden eagle observed in Scotland by F. Fraser Darling, reported in the British scientific magazine *Nature*, may be taken as typical. The eagle flew at that rate for about three and a half miles between measured points, and gained 1,000 feet in altitude while doing it.

* * * *

The Russian thistle, a common and often troublesome weed in semiarid parts of the country, may prove a friend in need to farmers and stockmen this year, for this plant thrives in droughts too severe for many cultivated crops. Stockmen have cut the young thistles for cattle-feed for many years. Now Mrs. Minnie Ridinger, of Barnard, South Dakota, has found a way to can the thistles for human food, thereby creating a substitute for spinach.

Converting Sunlight Into Electric Power

Electrochemist, Experimenting With Photoelectric Cells, Hopes to Harness Solar Energy to Replace Dwindling Fuel-Supplies

Many scientists believe that the time is not far distant, relatively speaking, when the world's stores of coal and oil will be used up, and the human race will be driven to seeking other sources of power. When that time arrives, there still will be water-power, but this, in the opinion of Prof. Colin G. Fink, of Columbia University, can not supply more than 10 per cent. of the world's power-needs.

The solution, he believes, is to develop a method of converting the energy of sunlight directly into power. At last week's meeting of the Electrochemical Society, in New York, Professor Fink and an assistant, Marlin E. Fogle, presented results of experiments indicating that such a power-converter might be developed from one form of photoelectric cell—the so-called "solid" type.

Wide World

Prof. Colin G. Fink working in his laboratory

Unlike the better-known vacuum tube, or gas-filled, photoelectric cells, the solid type has no glass tube. It is long-lived, sturdy, simple, and needs no external source of voltage or amplification. It generates a current by direct conversion of the energy of light into electricity, whereas the usual vacuum, or gas-filled, cell merely liberates electrons in an external voltage circuit; it does not generate a current.

The solid cells used by Professor Fink and Mr. Fogle consisted of a thin layer of copper oxid clamped tightly against a copper metal plate. The light is allowed to strike the oxid, which causes a current to flow between the copper and the oxid. Fortunately, the copper oxid is not a very good conductor of electricity, and if external conductors are provided, a portion of the current can be led away from the cell, and set to useful work.

The action of the cell, the scientists reported, appeared to support the quantum theory of light, rather than the wave theory. In the former theory, light is assumed to consist of streams of tiny particles, or photons, traveling at high velocity. When a photon strikes the copper oxid, it knocks an electron out of it. The electron apparently is shot through the intervening layers of oxid into the copper plate behind, where it builds up negative potential. This potential is prevented from discharging itself immediately into the oxid by the development of a high resistance layer immediately adjacent to the copper. The voltage continues to be built up by the arrival of new electrons until the resistant layer no longer can withstand the pressure. Beyond that point no additional voltage can be built up.

The current generated by small cells, of course, is tiny—much too little to be commercially useful for running machinery. But cells of this type now are used widely in measuring light intensity, distances from standard light sources, and similar matters. In the course of their experiments, Professor Fink and his associate discovered that the output of a cell could be increased 10 to 25 per cent. simply by coating the copper-oxid face with wax or oil. This apparently prevents light loss by reflection, forcing the photons to do their work instead of bouncing harmlessly away.

Further experiments with these cells, such as the trial of many different combinations of metals and compounds, to learn which is most responsive, in Professor Fink's opinion, may reveal additional ways of improving them; in fact, may make possible the direct harnessing of the sun's rays for power purposes. Professor Fink is responsible for several inventions of fundamental importance in electrochemistry, and is winner of the 1934 Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Sterilizing Water With a Silver Filter-Bed

After several years of successful use in Europe, a process of sterilizing water by passing it through a filter-bed of silver, or between silver electrodes, is being introduced into this country. The method, known as the Katadyn process, is based on an old discovery that water in contact with certain metals becomes germicidal. Silver is the most active metal in this respect, and, when used properly, produces no apparent change in the odor, taste, or color of water.

The effect is believed to be produced by union of positively-charged silver ions in the water with negatively-charged bacteria. Silver is harmless to higher forms of life.

Ice made from such water is being used in Europe to preserve fish, and other foodstuffs, for which purpose it is said to be more efficient than ordinary ice, on account of the sterilization effect. Silverized water also is used to rinse bottles, pipe-lines, and brewing and soft-drink bottling-equipment. Grape juice, cider, and other juices are said to be protected against fermentation by a low-cost silver treatment.

The possibilities for the use of the process appear to be very great, and not the least interested are the silver-miners. A recent editorial in *Mining and Metallurgy* showed that it would require 7,000 ounces of silver to treat New York City's daily consumption of 4,000,000 tons of water. Thus, in a year, New York, alone, would require 2,500,000 ounces of silver, or more than one-tenth of the total production of silver in the United States in 1933.

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A Lutheran Primate for Nazi Germany

Altho Doctor Mueller Has Been Installed as Reichsbishop, Many Teutonic Protestants Refuse To Accept as Spiritual Hierarch Former Naval Chaplain Who Is Hitler's Friend

LUDWIG MUELLER, fifty-one-year-old former naval chaplain, and early champion of *Der Fuehrer*, at last has been installed as Primate of the German Protestant Church, a position to which he was elected a year ago by the German (Nazi) Christians. The ceremony of consecration had been postponed, it was said, because of the alleged opposition of the late President von Hindenburg, and of the refusal of foreign churches to recognize the new German church as a part of the Christian community.

Wide World

Adolf Hitler greeting Reichsbishop Mueller at the recent Nazi convention in Nuremberg

It was in the hectic days of 1926 that Doctor Mueller met Adolf Hitler, and was won over by the man who finally was to embody in himself the spirit of a new Germany. The Munich beer-hall putsch which was laughed to scorn became a revolution that has succeeded in effecting the totalitarian State of which Hitler dreamed as the only means of giving Germany back her "place in the sun." It was necessary, Doctor Mueller persuaded him, to bring the Church into this new hegemony of one master and one mind.

Swastika Flags in Cathedral

The consecration of Doctor Mueller in the Berlin Italian Renaissance Cathedral built by Kaiser Wilhelm II completed the task, outwardly at least. It is said to be the hope of the two leaders to bring the Catholics also into the new fold. Whether Hitler and Doctor Mueller have fully reckoned with the difficulty of the scheme is problematical. Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, militant Catholic leader, still stands unafraid, a towering beacon of courage to those who might become unnerved by the Nazi power. A large part of Protestantism, too, still clings to its ancient form and faith.

By the irony of fate, one of Doctor Mueller's chief opponents is a former submarine officer, once a terror of the Mediterranean as navigation officer of the *U-73*—Pastor Martin Niemoeller, tall, lean and straight, still showing the signs of martial discipline.

For the ceremony of consecration the Cathedral was swathed inside with swastika banners. The altar was banked with chrysanthemums, flanked by two huge candles. Storm Troopers and policemen guarded the Cathedral from interference. But, inside and outside, dispatches reported, were only between 4,000 and 5,000, instead of 60,000, German Christians present to shout "Heil" as the newly-consecrated Reichsbishop passed between their lines.

In the course of the ceremony, the Reichsbishop recited the Apostles' Creed and took this oath:

"I solemnly vow before the Almighty, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the presence of this congregation, that I am willing to administer the office of Lutheran Reichsbishop of the German Evangelical Church in accordance with the Holy Gospel as it was interpreted for us by Martin Luther for the glory of God, for the welfare of His Church, and for the good of our people. So help me God."

This was reassuring to those who had feared that the new church would be paganized, that Wotan would be substituted for Christ. The reassurance was enhanced by the Reichsbishop's sermon, in which he rejected the theory of the Germanic neo-pagans that man has no reason to experience a sense of sin, or to ask forgiveness of his sins. In his outdoor address to those who were unable to get inside, the Reichsbishop announced that now, at last, Germany had a united Evangelical Church.

But Doctor Mueller spoke without the book. Between 6,000 and 8,000 of the 18,000 Protestant clergymen are said to be enrolled in opposition, and they are said to be backed by one-fourth of the 40,000,000 adherents of the Protestant faith. While Doctor Mueller was being inducted into his new office, dissenting churches were reported to be packed.

Demonstration of Loyalty

Pastors of the National Confessional Synods read declarations saying that the consecration of Doctor Mueller "must fill every Evangelical Christian with the deepest shame and sorrow." It was asserted that the struggle within the church "involves the surrender of the fundamental authority of the Gospels of Reformation" because of efforts to create a "Nordic-Christian hybrid religion." It is to be remembered that the new State Church has been Aryanized. Pastors whose blood is tainted with a non-German strain must be ousted.

The Protestant Cathedral in Berlin

A dramatic demonstration of loyalty to the old Protestant faith occurred in Pastor Niemoeller's church. Women wept as the former submarine commander appealed to the congregation to be true to the faith of their fathers. "We resent the heresy which strives for a German national church with a pseudo-Germanic wrapper," he read from the declaration in his hands. "We do this because Primate Ludwig Mueller and his legal administrator, Dr. August Jaeger, as well as all who follow them, have separated from the Christian community. They have left the Christian Church, and renounced all their rights in it. The Christian Church must be recognized and complete in its separation."

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Waltzes, Via London, From Vienna

A Transplanted Strauss Anecdote, Melting Up $500,000 in Its Telling, Enriches the Claim of Rockefeller Center That It Is the Show-Place of the Nation

THE smallest thing about Max Gordon's mammoth durbar at the Center Theater in Rockefeller Center is the fable upon which the gigantic spectacle is based: a possibly apocryphal demi-scandal to the effect that Johann Strauss, Sr., the waltz-king of his, or anybody else's time, bitterly resented his son's talent, and went through hyenic tactics to throttle the boy's career.

Vandamm Studio

Hassard Short

Once that is established, the remainder of "The Great Waltz" production becomes something authentic from the Valley of the Giants. It employs a cast which might, conceivably, populate Rhode Island, and leave enough over of voting age to make a new Governor of Massachusetts. It is housed in a glossy little bandbox of a theater seating no less than 3,700 persons, and it is reliably reported to have cost $500,000, to have waded through ninety bolts of red plush, and to have driven its sponsors slightly, but momentarily, daft.

Certainly, the Center Theater is a vast arena, with acres of seating-space, square miles of vaulted corridors, and floor-lamps of black glass, white glass, brass, and, maybe, radium. In any case, they tower a dozen feet into the air, and resemble, as some wit described them, nothing so much as pencil-sharpeners by Joe Cook.

Once these gargantuan details have been seen, and whisked away to make room for the production itself, it is possible to arrive at some estimation of the extravaganza. Quickly, then: "The Great Waltz" is a large, dignified, melodious spectacle in which the music of the Strausses is used to adorn and distinguish a production the like of which, for majesty, for beauty, and for cleanliness, is not to be found in the whole history of these theatrical times.

It is possible that Byzantium's frantic artists, at one flood-time of beauty, may have approached it, but it is dead certain they never surpassed it. For one thing, they didn't have revolving stages, and "The Great Waltz" has three. They didn't have orchestra-pits which, by some feat of mechanics, get right up and go places.

The orchestra-pit in "The Great Waltz" rises out of some deep abyss, hovers in midair for two hours while the musicians play the best Strauss melodies, then, heaving itself up on gears, wheels, pinions, and platforms, crosses right over the footlights, rolls back on the stage, and there, with a sigh, comes to rest. The fronts of houses, flanked by gardens, and moonlit paths, turn upon themselves, and become the interiors of houses flanked by cliff-like walls, and great, pendulous chandeliers which seem to weep crystal.

It is, all of it, vast, astonishing, and, amazing miracle, lovely. Customarily, these gigantic productions turn and bite themselves. They pass so much time at the business of being astonishing that they end without the one ingredient essential to their size: charm.

And *charm* is the thing that "The Great Waltz" has retained. Its Albert Johnson settings are poems of design, its Albertina Rasch ballet is skilled and enchanting, and its lighting and general supervision, by Hassard Short, are fleckless. Mr. Short made the London production, then called "Waltzes From Vienna," but there is grave doubt that the London production was a match for this one: for one thing, the London production didn't have $500,000.

In matters of this kind, the libretto is the inevitable stepchild. By the time the carpenters, electricians, mechanics, musicians, singers, scenic designers, and spinners of dreams have finished establishing their claims to front-rank stance in the production, the bruised author generally may be found deep in some copse of woods, his eyes glassy, and his voice howling like a wolf. Only one of the six authors of record was to be found in New York after the production. The five foreign confecters remained at home—3,000 miles, and more—away from the glittering spectacle. The one who dared to stand by was Moss Hart.

"The Great Waltz" has a libretto of practically lyric simplicity. Johann Strauss, Jr., is in love with a beautiful blonde girl who inspires him to compose tender waltzes. Johann Strauss, Sr., at the pinnacle of his fame (and of his conceit, too, by the way) is determined that the son shall not rise to fame. Jealously, he derides the boy's music, commands all Vienna to refuse the boy's work, and, makes life and love bitter for the youth.

A Russian countess, counting this all not only very unnatural, but a blistering pity, contrives the kidnaping of the elder Strauss on the night when Vienna is hailing his return from a concert-tour of Europe. The proprietor of the gardens in which the fête is to take place is nearly mad with anxiety until the crafty countess suggests that the young Strauss conduct. The boy does conduct—and he leads an army of an orchestra through the first public performance of "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

A carefully selected cast of authentic larks and nightingales acts and sings the production. They sing like angels, wear costumes of brilliant design, and perform the little graces set for them by Mr. Short.

Vandamm Studio

The Albertina Rasch ballet in the Peterhof Gardens scene from "The Great Waltz," the mammoth musical spectacle at the Radio City Center Theater

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Wilbur Cross: A Scholar Successful in Politics

Campaigning for Third Consecutive Term as Connecticut Governor, After Thrashing Own Party's Old Guard, He Symbolizes Participation of Intelligent Men in Political Arena

By Silas Bent

WILBUR LUCIUS CROSS, internationally known as a scholar but known to Connecticut as a man who loves politics for its own sake and knows how to play the game, is campaigning for his third consecutive term as Governor of that State. He is a New Deal executive and a New Guard Democratic leader. Before he would accept the nomination he was forced to administer a thrashing to the Old Guard leadership.

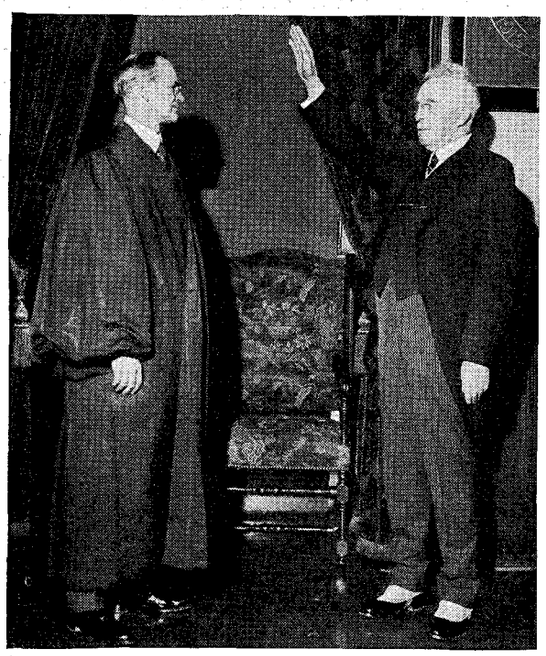
Even after this victory, and a nomination by acclamation, Governor Cross has his hands full; for his opponent is Hugh M. Alcorn, State's Attorney, since 1908, of Hartford County, and by common consent one of the strongest men the Republicans could have put forward. Mr. Alcorn is an outspoken enemy of the NRA and for a long while was an enemy of Henry J. Roraback, the utilities magnate, and his party boss in Connecticut. Mr. Alcorn's son, however, who is Speaker of the Connecticut House, has brought about recently more pleasant relations between the two.

Governor Cross, who deepened somewhat the factional differences within his own party, confronts a candidate admittedly able and, moreover, acceptable to both Republican wings. In no State is the division over the New Deal more clearly drawn; in few States is the conflict sharper.

Politician by Disposition

Astonishment was expressed when Dean Cross, editor of *The Yale Review* and "Uncle Toby" to thousands of Eli alumni and undergraduates, consented in 1930 to quit his academic shade for the caldron of politics. Why should a voluminous author and successful lecturer, the greatest living authority on the work of Laurence Sterne (those who still read Sterne may remember Tristram Shandy's *Uncle Toby*, and so may recognize that nickname), why should he venture into the hurly-burly of the hustings during his late sixties?

None need to have been astonished who knew that the Cross family dated back nearly three centuries in Connecticut, that politics was bred in its bone and that much of the conversation Wilbur Cross heard around the family fireside dealt earnestly with this topic. He was a politician by disposition long before he became known as a scholar in politics. Never save with unaffected impatience has he looked upon college-bred men who thought politics beneath them. In his opinion it is a pursuit worthy of any man's time, energy, and devotion.



Acme

When Governor Cross took the oath of office for the second time as Connecticut's Chief Executive. (Left) Chief Justice William M. Maltbie

The continuing surprize at the Dean's step was somewhat better founded when he came through with flying colors. For the first time in eighteen years, the second time in some two-score years, Connecticut had a Democratic Governor. This delver into the classics had made a whirlwind campaign, and had defeated a political organization entrenched in patronage, power, and wealth. But, said Boss Roraback, this "kindly old gentleman from Yale" could accomplish nothing, because the Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican.

That estimate took no account of the new Governor's political sagacity. Straightway he began taking his enemies into camp. He denied that he compromised with them; he merely took them "into partnership." He was still the scholar, and he admitted that "in the present state of human knowledge government can not be essentially scientific, as it may become at some time."

But he knew what he wanted and succeeded surprizingly in getting it. As a result, during his first two terms, the Connecticut Legislature devoted more money than ever before, in a similar period, to strictly humane projects, such as sanitariums for the sick poor, the improvement of penal institutions, a State farm and similar progress. The State banking laws were transformed and huge sums were spent for better roads.

It was not surprizing that the Democrats wanted the Governor to carry on. He had met reverses, of course, in his program, but he had a heartening way of making what he called a "partnership" with the enemy work out. And where else could the party find another candidate so forthright, so vigorous and so competent in the face of seeming defeat? But the Governor knew even better than most political observers that as between the good and evil of Republicans and Democrats in Connecticut there wasn't much choice, not more, that is to say, than in most States; and so he insisted as the price of his running again that the Democratic Old Guard should be put in its place.

The Old Guard was headed by Senator Augustine Lonergan, for four terms a Representative in Congress before being elevated to the Upper House, and another Yale man; by Thomas J. Spellacy, almost as well seasoned in politics and himself an LL.D., and by State Senator Joseph P. Cooney.

The plan was to name Senator Cooney State Comptroller. Governor Cross refused flatly to consent to this. During the prolonged conferences and disputes he even threatened to put his own ticket before the State convention if the Old Guard insisted on its candidates. If that was a bluff, it was not called. Mayor Charles Swartz of Norwalk was named Comptroller and the entire ticket, acceptable to the Governor, was nominated by acclamation.

The platform, moreover, is to the liking of Governor Cross. It is unequivocal in support of the New Deal and the Roosevelt recovery program; so were the candidates. The platform advocates old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, stricter regulation of public utilities, cooperation with other States in a five-day, forty-hour week, modification of the Connecticut liquor law, appointment of Police Court Judges by the Governor with the approval of the Legislature, jury service for qualified women electors, and the inclusion of domestic employees under the State Labor laws.

It might be said that this activity of Wilbur Cross has marked a milestone in American politics. Yet it would be pleasanter to compare the Governor, not to a milestone, which measures merely distance traveled and is soon left behind, but to the hand of a clock, which moves forward constantly. It would be more agreeable to think that he symbolizes a progressive and continuing participation of intelligent men in the American political arena.

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SHE HAS SCALED 90 MAJOR PEAKS! Slender, but a marvel of endurance and energy, Miss Georgia Engelhard says: "When people tell me of being tired out, or lacking 'pep,' I don't know of better advice to give than, 'Get a lift with a Camel.'"

YOU'LL ENJOY

this thrilling response in your flow of energy!

Miss Georgia Engelhard, champion woman mountain climber, knows what it is to need energy... quickly. In light of the recent scientific confirmation of the "energizing effect" in Camels, note what Miss Engelhard says:

"Mountain climbing is great sport, but it taxes your stamina to the limit. Plenty of times up there above the timber line, within a short climb of the goal, I have thought, 'I can't go another step.' Then I call a halt and smoke a Camel.

"It has been proved true over and over that a Camel picks me up in just a few minutes and gives me the energy to push on."

There is a thrilling sense of well-being in smoking a Camel and feeling a quick, delightful increase in your flow of energy.

You'll *like* Camel's matchless blend of costlier tobaccos. Mild—but never flat or "sweetish"—never tiresome in taste. You'll feel like smoking more. And with Camels, you will find that steady smoking does not jangle the nerves.

CAMEL'S
Costlier Tobaccos never get on your Nerves

Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS—Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand.

"Get a LIFT with a Camel!"

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A Criminologist to the Rescue

Scorning Old-Fashioned "Third-Degree" Methods, Northwestern's Crime-Detecting Professor Uses a Polygraph to Trap Liars and Puts the Microscope on a Murderer's Trail

By Nealis O'Leary

"MAJOR crime is steadily increasing in this country and one of the reasons for this alarming condition is that the United States is at least

Acme

Col. Calvin Goddard explaining a new police gas-gun

two generations behind Europe in scientific crime detection," said Col. Calvin Goddard, criminologist extraordinary, in a recent interview. Altho his life is more packed with adventure than those of Sherlock Holmes, or Philo Vance, he does not solve crimes in a silk dressing-gown, amid proverbial clouds of pipe-smoke.

For fourteen years he has waged bitter warfare against criminals, his chief interest being not the individual gangster, but the broader aspects of the problem—the development of scientific methods of crime detection, of fool-proof systems which will enable peace-officers to track down criminals, and build up irrefutable proof of their guilt.

Tall, angular, with penetrating eyes, and a sardonic humor, Colonel Goddard personifies the scholar and scientist. His reticent manner is a striking contrast to his spectacular career. Born in Maryland forty-two years ago, of a family which has been in this country since Revolutionary days, he was graduated with honors from Johns Hopkins University, where he returned later to obtain his medical degree. When America entered the war (he was an honor graduate of the Army Medical School) he immediately went overseas as a doctor, but soon was transferred to the Intelligence Department.

In 1921, while serving on the Johns Hopkins faculty, he abandoned medicine, and began devoting his time to the study of firearms identification, then in its infancy. In his office the comparison microscope, which has solved many baffling murder mysteries, and which recently was used in determining the assassin of Dollfuss, was invented. His fame spread so quickly in this country, and in Europe, that he has been called to testify in many important murder trials.

Since 1929, Colonel Goddard has been Professor of Police Science at Northwestern University and Managing Director of that university's Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory. Disbelieving in the effectiveness of the old "third-degree" methods, Colonel Goddard pins his faith on new inventions. Brain, not brawn, is his recommendation for accumulating evidence to help solve crimes.

One of the most important of these instruments is the Keeler Polygraph—in other words, the "lie-detector" of the psychologist.

Long before psychologists attempted a thorough study of deception, it was widely known that conscious lying ordinarily produces certain emotional disturbances such as blushing, squinting of eyes, a peculiar monotone of voice, or other manifestations. Now an instrument has been perfected which, according to Colonel Goddard, is infallible. Popularly it is known as the "lie-detector," but differs substantially from the machines used in the psychology departments of various universities.

Antithesis of "Third Degree"

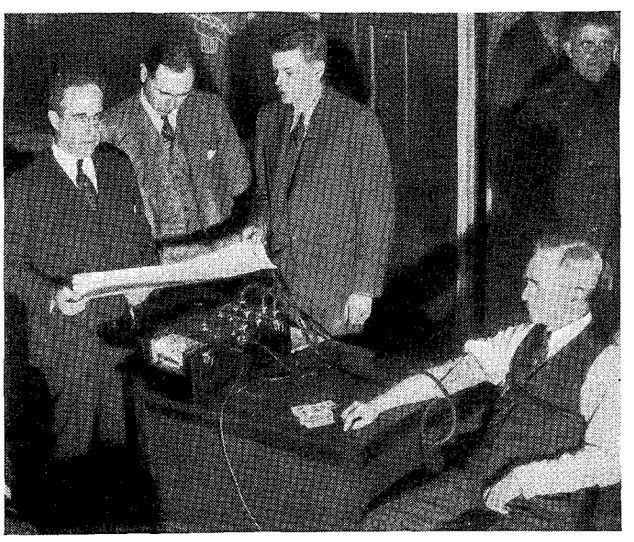
Physiological irregularities such as high blood-pressure, or emotional instability, caused by worry, or psychological strain, do not interfere with the deception test, because these factors are ascertained in the "control" part of the record. The test is the antithesis of the "third degree," for a suspect must answer voluntarily—which he invariably agrees to do—because he is convinced he can bluff, and prove his innocence.

The great value of the "lie-detector" is that in 75 per cent. of the cases on which it has been tried, the suspect, on viewing the evidence he has given against himself, confesses. It also has been very helpful in exonerating persons wrongfully accused. Altho it has been used in more than 1,400 cases, there is none in which the findings have proved to be erroneous. Within the last three years, forty-five Chicago banks have availed themselves of the "lie-detector" as an aid in discovering embezzlement among employees, with most satisfactory results. In the banks where all employees, from president to janitor, have been examined for the first time, the polygraph records of from 10 to 25 per cent. of the personnel have indicated deception in the answers to questions pertaining to the taking of money from the institutions or from customers.

Almost all such records have been substantiated by admissions of the subjects themselves. In one instance a bank desired to have polygraph tests made upon its fifty-six employees in an effort to detect the embezzler of $5,000. Instead of finding one liar in the group, twelve were discovered. Of these twelve, nine confessed to embezzlements heretofore unknown to the bank officials.

Not every bank employee with a guilty record is dismissed, because past experience has shown that such an employee who has confessed all his irregular practises is a "good risk" not only because of the beneficial psychological effect, but, also, because he knows that within a year he will be subjected to a similar test, the outcome of which must be favorable in order for him to retain his job. The innocent man has nothing to fear from the "lie-detector," and the guilty one is afraid that his refusal to submit to a test will be construed as an admission of guilt. The Chicago police and other communities frequently have solicited the aid of this instrument. Colonel Goddard hopes that it soon will be in general use by qualified experts.

It is a regrettable outcome of the depression that, owing to lack of funds, much of the valuable work of the crime-detection laboratory at Northwestern has been curtailed. It is inevitable that a man of such outstanding achievements and integrity will find his place in the New Deal, which still has to face the problem of ridding the country of gangsters, kidnapers, and crooked criminal lawyers.



Acme

Colonel Goddard (second from the left) attends a demonstration of the "lie-detector"

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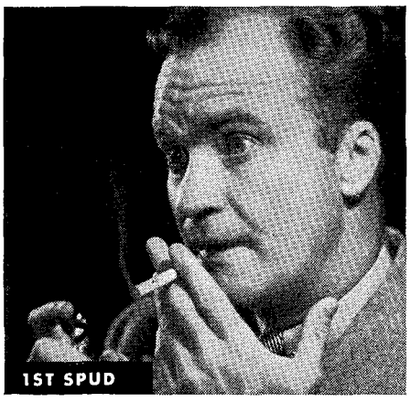
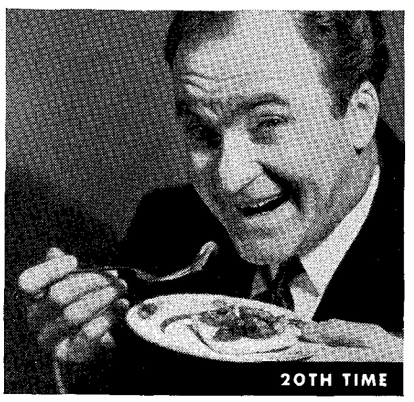
A taste for Mushrooms grows on you

And it's pretty much the same with SPUDS!





CORK TIP or PLAIN

Though many smokers fall in love with Spud from the first cool puff, others open their eyes pretty wide. That unfamiliar coolness! But try a few more. Your surprise disappears. All you know, then, is that you are smoking grand tobacco . . . *and that your mouth stays fresh as a May morning.*

SPUD
MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

15c FOR 20 · (25c IN CANADA)

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

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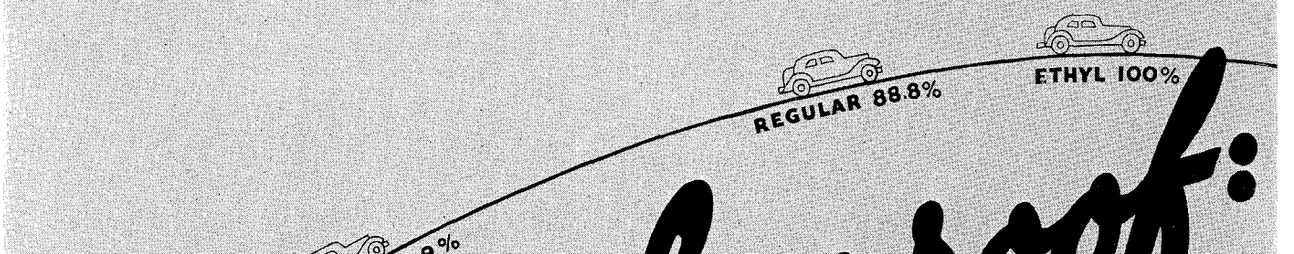

Here's the proof:

ONLY ETHYL GASOLINE DEVELOPS MAXIMUM CAR PERFORMANCE

Ten new automobiles, of makes representing every price class and more than 80% of all cars sold so far this year, recently were taken to an automotive testing ground, by qualified engineers.

Performance tests were run on the same measured hill; first with Ethyl, next with regular gasolines, and then with third grade gasolines. The gasolines used included 17 brands representative of the three grades (Ethyl, regular and third grade) generally distributed throughout the United States and Canada.

Adjustable sparks were set to the car manufacturers' recommendations for bringing out the best possible car performance with each of the three grades of fuel.

Taking the performances of the cars with Ethyl Gasoline as 100%, the averaged performances with the two other grades of fuel used showed the following *losses*:

PERCENT OF PERFORMANCE* DEVELOPED

by ETHYL GASOLINE	by REGULAR GASOLINES	by 3RD GRADE GASOLINES
100%	88.8%	65.9%
	LOSS—11.2%	LOSS—34.1%

*PERFORMANCE means *speed* at top of the test hill in the case of those cars that were able to reach the top in high gear; in the case of those cars which had to shift to second, *distance* on hill made in high gear.

Study these figures in terms of your own car. Consider also another point these tests brought out: objectionable knocking and higher radiator (cooling water) temperatures accompanied the power losses when regular and third grade gasolines were used.

Now ask yourself: "Is it economy to 'save' a few pennies per gallon when I buy gasoline and *lose* from a tenth to a third in car performance? Is it economy to invest from $500 to $5000 in an automobile and then get only *part* of the power I paid for?"

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.

WITH ETHYL (TRADE MARK) REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. BRAND OF ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUNDS — ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION

Ethyl contains sufficient lead (tetraethyl) to make it the world's quality motor fuel.

NEXT TIME GET ETHYL

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Making School Lunch-Boxes Appetizing

Variety in the Daily Fare Adds to the Child's Enjoyment of Life and Helps to Build Healthy Minds and Bodies; the Extra Effort Is Well Worth While

By Dorothy Kirk

THE little red schoolhouse in the country, and the more imposing one of the city, are open again. By the end of September, schools in every part of the country—North, East, South, and West—had gathered in long lines of sun-tanned youngsters and were struggling to subdue their healthy spirit of restlessness long enough to instil in their fertile young minds some fundamentals of life.

Summer had been a time of play—some work, too, perhaps—and, with it, plenty of outdoor air, sunshine, and healthful exercise. Mothers have not had to worry much about lagging appetites; in fact, their principal worry has been to keep their hungry broods satisfied. But, now that vacation days are over, and more time will be spent indoors, the problem is a different one.

Appetites will need tempting, and frequently, guiding, if the children eat their noonday meal at school. Some will carry lunch from home in boxes; others will eat it at the school's cafeteria; others will buy it at the corner store, or at the hot-dog wagon!

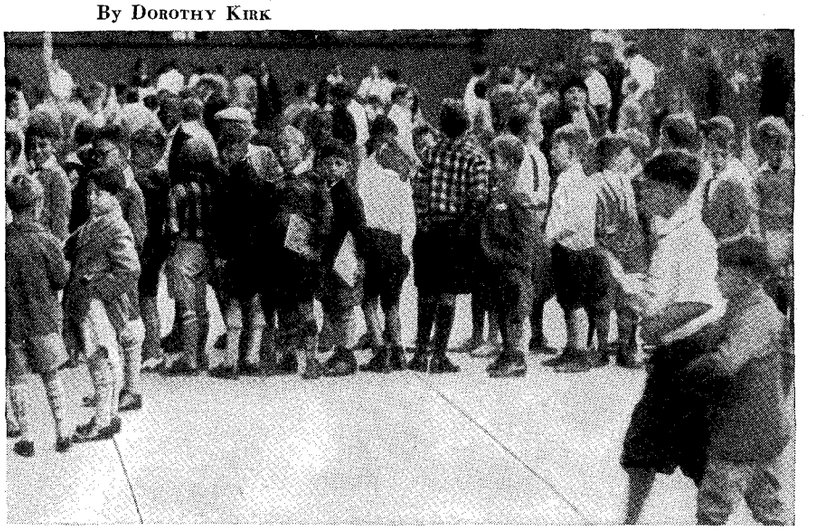
The Hot-Dog Complex

It's these youngsters whose appetites need tempting and guiding. They evidently don't know how good a box-lunch can be.

School children are like a flock of sheep: they want to do what someone else does, and, consequently, if Harry Brown buys a hot-dog, or hamburger, and washes it down with a bottle of "pop," the others think they must go and do likewise. Yet, were they to peek inside Harry's lunch-box, day after day, they probably would discover the *real* reason for his hot-dog complex.

Sandwich Fillings

Cottage-cheese and chopped dates.
Cream cheese and jelly.
Crushed pineapple and peanut butter.
Peanut butter and grape jelly.
Chopped liver, bacon, and mayonnaise.
Mashed baked beans, celery, and salad dressing.
Meat loaf and shredded lettuce.
Flaked fish, celery, and mayonnaise.
Apple or peach butter.
Chopped cabbage and pimento with dressing.
Mixed cooked vegetables with mayonnaise.
Chopped chicken and celery.
Minced ham, chopped egg, and mayonnaise.
Egg salad mixture.
Minced ham or tongue.
Chopped bacon.
Chopped cabbage and peanuts with mayonnaise.
Chopped dates, raisins, and nuts.
Minced ham, egg, and pickle.
Pimento cheese and olives.
Chopped prunes and lemon juice on nut bread.
Cream cheese and orange marmalade.
Peanut butter and mashed banana.
Cream cheese, banana, and nut.
Peanut butter, chopped celery, and olives.
Watercress and cream cheese.



When the lunch-hour has been pleasant, children are more eager to go back to school

Children's school lunches should be packed with interest, and imagination, as well as with food; and the food should be something that is *good to eat*, as well as something that is just *good for them*.

A good plan is to set aside a lunch-box shelf in the pantry, and a corner in the refrigerator, to keep the school lunch supplies. If the children are going to put up the lunch, they will think it more fun if there are attractive wrappings: sheets of waxed paper with colorful designs, transparent bags big enough to slip a whole sandwich into, gay paper napkins, and cardboard containers with tight-fitting lids made to hold just the right amount of salad or dessert. Use novelty wrappings if one can, but, in any case, wrap in *plenty* of waxed paper to protect those carefully made sandwiches from the perils of rattling bicycles, and cloakroom "catchers," until the noon hour comes.

And now for the lunch itself! This calls for a little careful planning just as do the other meals of the day. It is a very important part of the child's diet, and should provide its share of the day's supply of vitamins, minerals, and other health-promoting properties. Don't wait until the last minute, then find there is only cold meat, and some left-over biscuit. It is this kind of a lunch that helps hot-dog wagons.

For luncheon, children need some hearty food for bulk, such as a sandwich of whole wheat, bran, raisin or nut bread: or white bread may be used occasionally. Keep on hand a variety of fillings which may be stored in covered jars in the refrigerator, and, from these, select the day's "specialty." Above all, don't let monotony creep in. With the accompanying list of fillings, and those which already are family favorites, there should be no danger of this.

Next, make a special effort to include fruits and vegetables as often as possible, since they are such an important part of the well-balanced diet. The fruit may be fresh, or canned, and the vegetables may be in the form of a salad, or sandwich filling. Salads such as cabbage, grated carrot, apple, potato, celery, and cooked vegetables easily may be packed in covered waxed paper containers, and are a welcome change from the more usual sandwich-lunch. A thick dressing may be mixed with the vegetables, or it may be packed in a separate small container. Buttered muffins, corn bread, or biscuit go with these lunches.

A simple sweet to top off the meal might consist of apple sauce, fruit tapioca, rice pudding with raisins, or chocolate cornstarch. Pack them securely in the same type of covered container. When there isn't a made dessert, children always will be pleased with gingerbread, sponge-cake, or any kind of cookies.

The luncheon drink should be milk in some form to help supply that "quart-of-milk-a-day" so important to the growing child's health. If the weather is cold, use it in a hot cream soup, or make hot cocoa, or a cocoa-flavored malt drink. These will keep piping hot in a vacuum bottle.

Need for Warm Food

Children need at least one warm food at noon during the winter months. This fact first was recognized by school authorities about 1900 when the movement to install school kitchens was started in New England.

Much credit for this important step goes to Ellen H. Richards, whose pamphlet written about that time on good luncheons for rural schools without a kitchen advocated that a warm dish could be prepared at school, and sold for two cents to supplement the cold box-lunch from home.

From that time, the idea of the school lunch as part of the school system has developed rapidly. Previously, the cities and towns did not admit that their responsibility for the children while in school included the care of the body, as well as the mind.

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DR. R. E. LEE, Director of Fleischmann

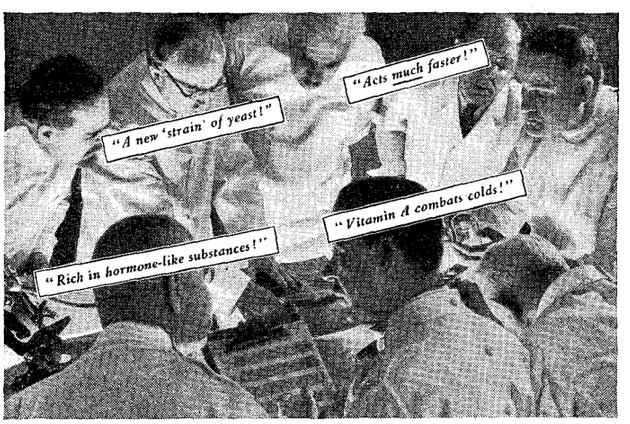
A new, *quicker-* has

DR. R. E. LEE, who has been Director of Fleischmann Health Research for years, is one of the foremost authorities on the subject of Yeast for Health.

Tested on hundreds of "chronic cases" in 13 noted U.S. and 12 European clinics. READ THE RESULTS!

"ASTONISHING." "Never before such quick results from yeast." Famous doctors who tested this new yeast report:—"Constipation cases relieved *in a few days.*" "Amazing percentage of skin cases corrected." "Indigestion relieved *very* soon." "Patients felt better almost immediately."

"XR" Yeast acts more quickly than former yeasts because it's rich in hormone-like substances which make digestive juices flow fast and stimulate normal "motility" (digestive action).



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Health Research, now announces—

acting Yeast been discovered!

—*corrects* Constipation, Indigestion, Bad Skin, Run-down Condition *much faster than before!*

*Amazingly rich in hormone-like substances**

GOOD NEWS, for millions! If you've ever tried yeast—ever thought of trying it—read about this astonishing *new* yeast just discovered! Your questions are answered by Dr. Lee himself, below:—

NEW STRONGER "STRAIN" of Yeast, discovered in famous U. S. medical college, speeds flow of digestive juices, strengthens the digestive muscles. (Newly-added Vitamin A helps combat colds, too!)

1. Is it really a new Yeast?

Yes! An entirely new "strain." It acts more vigorously inside you—*faster!* It was discovered by a famous bacteriologist in a leading American medical college, after years of research on yeast.

2. How does it Work?

Most constipation and indigestion, doctors now know, come from a *slowing up* of your digestive juices and muscles.

New "XR" Yeast is exceedingly rich in hormone-like substances (as in your glands) which stimulate digestive secretions and muscles *as nothing else can!

3. How does it correct Constipation and Indigestion sooner?

By making your digestive juices flow faster, and digestive muscles work harder—*from stomach on down!* Food is better "churned"—digested . . . you no longer have that "stuffed" feeling, heartburn, indigestion after meals. Also, wastes are more quickly carried through the body, disposed of.

How much better than harsh cathartics, which act by irritation!

Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast "normalizes" your digestive tract . . . really *corrects* constipation and indigestion!

4. Why does it clear up Skin Troubles (pimples, etc.) faster?

Your skin, being an organ of elimination (just like the bowels) "breaks out" when your system is clogged with impurities.

By ridding you of these poisons quicker, "XR" Yeast clears your blood sooner. Your skin is better nourished—becomes healthier—gains "tone." Pimples, boils, etc., disappear *in much shorter time.*

5. Will it correct "Run-down" Condition quicker?

Yes, if this condition is caused by self-poisoning. Many patients feel better in *24 hours!* The time will depend on your condition. But you should start at once to get more "good" from your food—have better appetite—more "pep."

6. Will it cure Rheumatism?

No—but in a large percentage of cases it helps! Rheumatism is often connected with an accumulation of digestive poisons—which "XR" Yeast corrects.

7. Does it retard "Old Age"?

Much premature aging, with loss of vigor, comes from the slowing up of digestive secretions occurring most rapidly after age 40. "XR" Yeast corrects this condition astonishingly.

8. Will Headaches cease?

Many headaches come from poisons in the blood or (as some doctors believe) pressure on the nerves—both troubles "XR" Yeast corrects quickly. Headaches often cease as a result.

9. Will it prevent Colds?

It helps!—by freeing your system of poisons and supplying Vitamin A, the "infection-preventing" vitamin, also found in cod liver oil. Each cake of Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast is rich in Vitamin A, as well as Vitamins B, D and G . . . *four* vitamins!

10. Why has this new Yeast a creamier color?

That's the newly-added Vitamin A, which gives carrots and squash their natural color and much of their healthfulness.

IMPORTANT!

Eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast daily—plain or dissolved in one-third glass of water—preferably half an hour before each meal.

A food, "XR" Yeast should be eaten even after you've begun to see quick results. If you're taking cathartics, discontinue them gradually. Eat it regularly, until you feel *thoroughly* well. Get a supply—and start now!

ON SALE AT GROCERS, RESTAURANTS, SODA FOUNTAINS

Fleischmann's XR *Yeast* FOR HEALTH

(As good as ever for baking, too!)

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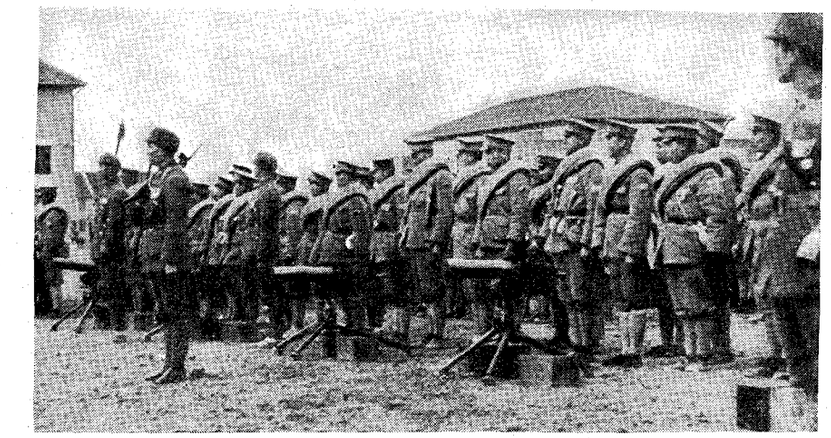
China Asks Peace, but Warns of War

Chinese Premier Outlines His Plans for Dealing With His Nation's Problems, and Indicates His Hopes for Improvements Both Within the Republic and Externally

(Continued from page 14)

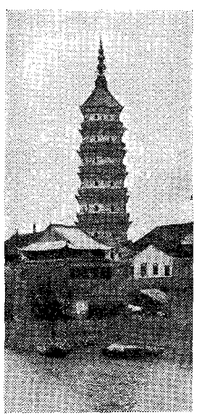
Members of the League of Nations not to recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement which may be brought about by means contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations, or to the Pact of Paris.' In the Report on the Sino-Japanese Disputes adopted on February 24, 1933, the Assembly proclaimed that 'the Members of the League intend to abstain, particularly as regards the existing régime in Manchuria, from any act which might prejudice or delay the carrying out of the recommendations of the said report. They will continue not to recognize this régime either *de jure*, or *de facto*. They intend to abstain from taking any isolated action with regard to the situation in Manchuria, and to continue to concert their action among themselves, as well as with the interested States not members of the League.' On June 7, 1933, the Advisory Committee constituted by the Assembly on February 24, adopted a circular relating to the measures resulting from the non-recognition of 'Manchukuo.'



Keystone

A machine-gun company of the Nineteenth Route Army which put up heroic resistance against the Japanese at Shanghai in 1932

"These, then, are several of the most important documents on the situation in Manchuria and Jehol, which, no doubt, will go down in the history of the family of nations. It is the firm intention of the Chinese Government to adhere, on its part, strictly to the principle of non-recognition. Further, it hopes that other nations, particularly those which are members of the League, and signatories of the Pact of Paris, will do likewise."



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Policy Toward Japan

"What is your policy *vis-à-vis* Japan?"

"My policy *vis-à-vis* Japan, as *vis-à-vis* every other State of the world, is a policy of peace and good-will, a policy of honest friendship, a policy of patient appeal to law, reason, morality, fairness, the impulses of revolt against the ignominy and the inhumanity of war. But I am not for peace at the price of wrong and dishonor. Till now, our resistance has been as strong as we could make it. If further attacked, further invaded, we shall resist with increased vigor. But I am hoping and working for forbearance and justice, for a saner and more reasonable attitude on the part of our assailants. Our Government has been criticized by some of our countrymen for what they call a paradoxical and weak policy toward Japan. That view is incorrect. Our policy may be paradoxical in appearance; it is adopted, however, in the interest of the country with reference to all existing circumstances. It has two essential aspects, that of resistance to the limit of our strength, and that of prudent negotiation as illustrated by the truces of Shanghai and Tangku. This latter feature of our policy is addressed to the contingency, and designed to aid in bringing about the contingency, of more rational counsels and governmental decisions in Tokyo."

"Do you really expect in time a Tokyo régime more favorable to Sino-Japanese peace?"

"I can say only that I hope for such a régime."

"Have you some fear that the Japanese may come over the Great Wall into North China, and, possibly, farther?"

"My reply is that there are omens which are the contrary of reassuring. Certain utterances in Tokyo in recent months, and incidents of one sort or another almost daily in many parts of China, inevitably cause uneasiness as to what may happen. It looks as if the Japanese were extremely vigilant for excuses for aggression. We only can hope that such apparently sinister phenomena as we witness are misleading."

"If Japan established her dominance over China, put China under a rule of alien force, would the Philippines and Australia appear to stand directly in the path of a further Japanese advance?"

"Well, an impetus such as your words suggest might be hard to stop. Appetites for conquest, like other appetites, are prone to grow by what they feed upon. It certainly will be far safer for us all if Japan, in the end, shall be governed by men who seek the security, and prosperity, of that great island people, not in war, but in peace."

"You speak, Mr. President, of a determined Chinese resistance in the event of further attack. What is the National Government doing to increase and consolidate the nation's powers of resistance?"

"It is doing a vast deal to that end. It has done much already, tho the National Government is only nine years old, and faced, on its assumption of authority, tasks of almost inconceivable extent, intricacy, and difficulty. Our internal problems alone, the problems of bringing order out of chaos in a far-spreading and populous land, were enough to try the stoutest hearts.

"But we had also the gravest external problems and perils. While thus putting our house in order, and combating natural calamities like, for instance, the great flood in the summer of 1931, we were compelled, at the same time, to meet armed aggression from without. Immense quantities of our energy, and of our disciplinary resources, flowed away from the home problems, and labors of reconstruction to resist foreign invasion. Nevertheless, as I have said, we have done a vast deal toward rebuilding our country, as any visitor easily may discover by his personal observation.

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"Our bedrock principle in this work is the principle of developing the spiritual strength, and the cohesion of our great population. We want to make happier, stronger, more intelligent, and more loyal Chinese. We want our people to look both backward and forward. We want them to remember the old glories, but even more certainly not to forget that China's fate is cast in a practical modern world, and that only a courageous, enlightened, united, and forward-looking nation can vindicate her legitimate destiny. To be spiritually strong, to be cohesive, and to be happy, a nation

(Continued on page 30)

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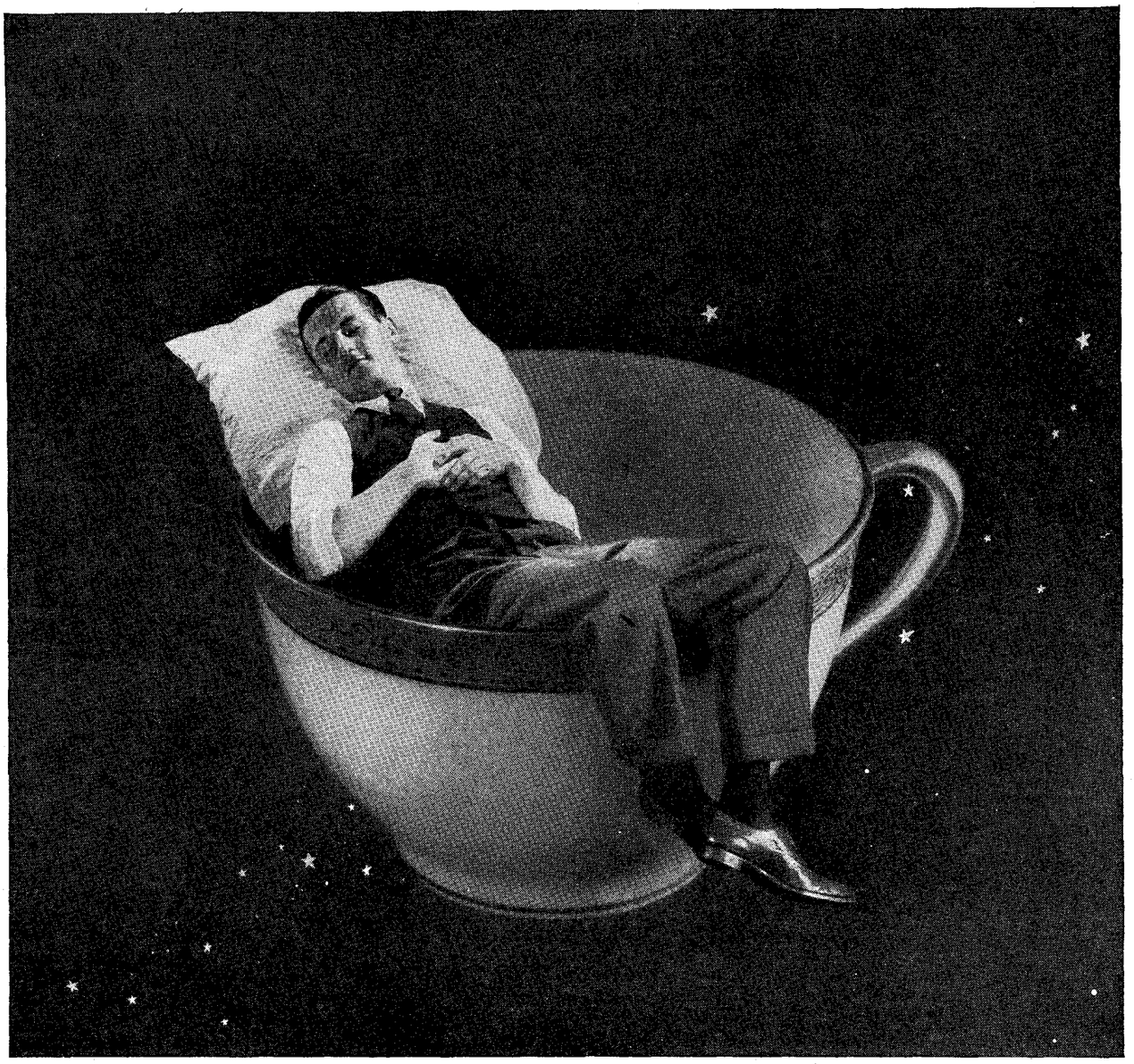

But is a lullaby all you want in a coffee?

● "Let-you-sleep" coffees? A grand idea, of course! But are you one of those old-fashioned souls who hasn't yet found his idea of grand flavor in a caffeine-free brand of coffee?

Then it's to you that these few words are addressed: *You can have both good sleep and real coffee in the same cup.* It's no new trick to extract the nerve-driving caffeine from coffee . . . that's been done for years. But it's one of the modern wonders of science that now the caffeine can be 97% removed, while the flavor remains 100% intact. That's Kaffee-Hag's present to coffee-lovers. Coffee that's *all* coffee, *real* coffee, *fine* coffee . . . that's minus nothing but a few grains of the sleep-destroying drug, caffeine.

Have you tried it lately . . . since Kaffee-Hag's latest million-dollar improvement?

But tasting is better than talking. And the coupon here and 15c will bring you a generous trial can. Why not send it now, while you think of it? Send it, even if you've tried Kaffee-Hag before. And remember this: You can't enjoy Kaffee-Hag Coffee at its best unless you *make it* STRONG. The best way is to make it in a percolator and perk it twice as long as ordinary coffee. And if it tastes so good you want another cup, stay not your hand! You can drink it to your nerves' content.

THE DELICIOUS COFFEE THAT'S 97% CAFFEINE-FREE

KELLOGG CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (Only one sample to a family)

(74)LDL 10.6

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Street.....

City.....State.....

I prepare coffee by

Percolating ☐ Dripping ☐ Boiling ☐

ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN.

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When you need a
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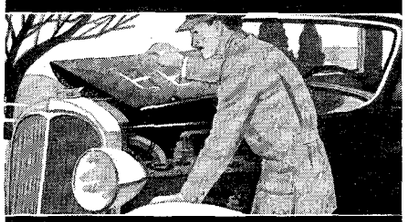
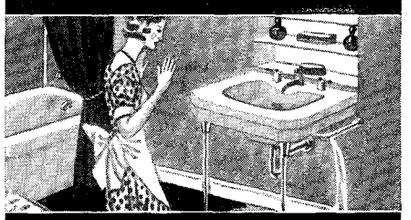
OR A TAILOR

OR AUTO SERVICE



OR A PLUMBER



. . . let your classified telephone book tell you "Where to Buy It"

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DESOTO AND PLYMOUTH AUTHORIZED SALES & SERVICE
"DeSoto sets the style — Plymouth sets the pace. America's smartest low-priced cars." The following dealers are authorized to sell and service DeSoto and Plymouth.
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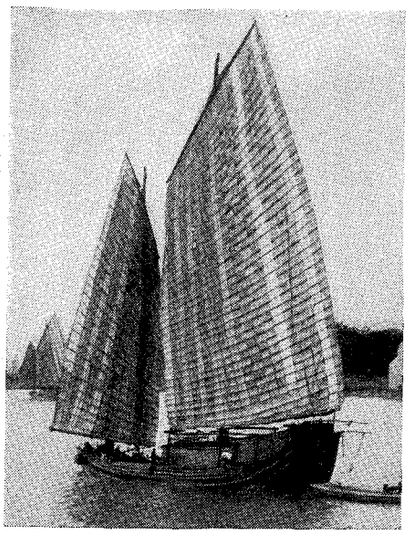
Grimes H A Motor Sales 897 Main. MEL rose-1428
KENMORE MOTORS 596 Comth av. KEN more-3630
Wadsworth E E Inc 424 Adams. BLU hils-0470
WASHINGTON MOTORS 409 Wash. NEW t Nth-4510
"SHOP BY TELEPHONE"

China Asks Peace, but Warns of War

(Continued from page 28)

must feel confident of the high intention, the honesty, and the capability of its Government. The National Government is striving to inspire and to justify the people's confidence.

"The fundamental importance of spiritual qualities, I repeat, is our first consideration. We must root everything in them. But we also understand the essentiality of bodily vigor and stamina in a nation. We shall do everything we can to improve the Chinese in physique, and in all the efficiencies of physique. Education in all its forms we shall make it our duty to carry to the masses as rapidly as we can. Better and more joyous citizens in every sense of those terms are what we hope, and expect, eventually, to be realized in China alike in the cities and on the farms."



© E. M. Newman, From Publishers' Photo Service

Chinese junks on the Yangtze River

"The great majority of your people live by farming?"

"More than 80 per cent."

"Outside China one hears much of militarist tyranny in China, of official corruption, of excessive taxation (particularly irregular taxation), of the hardships and poverty of the Chinese peasants. How much truth is there in all this and what is the promise for the future?"

"Never forget," replied the Premier, "the evil of exaggeration in the world. If China has enemies, these enemies naturally will dwell upon, and exaggerate, her sins and disorders. I have spoken of the problems which confronted the National Government at its inception. That they were numerous, and perplexing, is abundantly true. But we set about with vigor, and resolution, to solve them, and we have been, and are, solving them, despite their own complexity, and difficulty, and despite attacks upon us from across our borders.

"If we are to make China happy, it is obvious that we must make the Chinese peasants happy. If we are to have unity and loyalty in China, if we are to have a land of strong and contented patriots, it goes without saying that we must redress the wrongs, and improve the fortunes, of our toiling millions of the land. We are working tirelessly to attain these objectives. We are helping the farmers as fast as we can, and doing our utmost to get rid of the miscellaneous, and irregular, taxes in certain localities. Already much of this has been done, notably in the important province of Kiangsi. Many exorbitant levies, and miscellaneous taxes, have been abolished in this province, and in others, and the process will continue until all China is relieved, the Ministry of Finance devising ways and means to enable the provincial Governments to carry out these reforms.

"And that is not all we are doing for our peasants. They have suffered from export duties on their products. We are reducing, or abolishing, these. Moreover, we are cutting down freight rates on the National Railways in the interests of the farmers, and the proper regulation of the food supply of the country. All this is basic economic rehabilitation for China. It is the only road to the contentment and safety of the nation, as it is the only road to the financial health of the nation, for the greater portion of the national revenue comes out of the pockets of the peasants.

"Concurrently with these measures of agricultural appeasement and reconstruction, we are moving energetically to set our national house in order in other respects. We are suppressing the Communist enemies of the National Government. We have routed them in most localities where they used to run rampant, and are now herding them into three districts where, in the course of a few months, they will be exterminated completely. Banditry, in all its manifestations, is waning in China under the systematic operations of our organized military forces."

Democratic Principles

"How fares the democratic principle in China?"

"It has come to stay. It is the one indestructible principle of our political life. Our institutions may undergo change with the progress of experience. We are not dogmatic, or inflexible, on the subject of political form. But we do intend that our Government, whatever modifications of structure may come to it, shall preserve to the Chinese people the dignity, and the blessing, of self-rule."

"Are you equally optimistic concerning the outlook for democracy elsewhere."

"I believe that the peoples of the world will rule their respective countries. It is their right, they know it is their right, and they have the power."

"Are the so-called dictatorships of to-day examples of neo-Cæsarism, or one-man replies to national demands, and, hence, democratic, rather than dictatorial?"

"What looks to the people of one country like dictatorship may not be so regarded by the people immediately concerned. One people may have one way and another a different way of getting done by government what it wants done. The only thing which really matters is that the people shall be served. That is democracy."

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"Will you put your foreign policy in a nutshell?"

"It was put in a nutshell by our first President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He stated that China would treat other nations in a fair and friendly way, would observe all her legitimate obligations toward them, would behave as a civilized independent State, and that China expected from other nations corresponding treatment."

"Aside from the invasions you have discussed, are there other foreign abuses to which you object?"

"There is a distinct and constant impact upon China from without, as everyone knows. Our susceptibilities, our sovereign rights, are not respected in the full sense. China has always respected international law and practise. We are ever ready to accord to foreign nationals in China rights and privileges in accordance therewith. However, we have suffered from some illegitimacies of action at the hands of foreigners. It is to the assertion at our expense of self-arrogated privileges that the Chinese people are opposed. We object to impudence, and violence, and assumptions of superiority toward us on the part of foreigners within our gates. Such things, however, we hope to overcome by the gradual rise of a well-articulated, self-respecting, powerful, and resolute China, conscious of her international responsibilities."

Peace or War?

"Mr. President, returning to the question of peace or war, what do you think of Oswald Spengler's thesis that we are in not for peace, but for a series of world wars, the first of which was the Great War?"

"That depends upon our fidelity, or infidelity, to the peace treaties and principles. If even one of the great Powers proves false to those treaties and principles, the whole structure of world peace is threatened. History establishes the fact that war reacts to war. If this tragic interplay is to be ended, then governments, and peoples, must turn over a new leaf, must substitute the peaceful word for the sword. This new leaf was turned over, as I have pointed out, by dint of the earnest endeavors of many great men after the World War. The nations said: 'We have had war enough; we shall have peace.' Since then, save for China's frontier, the principal frontiers of the world have been unprofaned. The profanation of the Chinese frontier, I submit, places an inexpressibly heavy responsibility upon those who engineered it. It does not point in the direction of mankind's hope. It does not point in the direction of the realization of the dreams of the millions of men, who died, and of the whole populations who suffered, and grieved, in 'The War to End War.' It points, rather, in the direction of the verification of Spengler's prognosis."

So the interview ended—ended, surely, upon a note to make the world think. It had lasted exactly an hour and a half, from ten to eleven thirty in the morning. Premier Wang's adieu, like his welcome, was a strangely pleasing amalgamate of geniality and elevation of manner, something the strict equivalent of which one probably would not see elsewhere than in China.

New powers of fresh Orange & Lemon Juice

RECENTLY DISCOVERED

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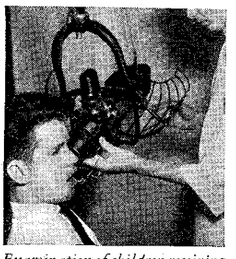
1. Tooth Decay Lessened 57%
2. Gum Troubles Reduced 83%
3. Child Growth Rate Improved

Fresh orange and lemon juice twice daily for a year, improved the growth rate of these children.

Facts not known about any other foods disclosed by 3½-year study of 341 children aged 10 to 17

DENTAL TROUBLES *can be greatly reduced through diet,* according to discoveries made by scientists under the direction of Dr. Milton T. Hanke, while a member of The Sprague Memorial Institute at the University of Chicago.



Examination of children receiving liberal quantities of fresh orange and lemon juice revealed its value in decreasing tooth decay.

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What this means to you

Small amounts of fresh orange and lemon juice are valuable in the diet because they supply all four of the known protective food essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B, C, and calcium. But much greater protection is afforded by two full-sized glasses a day. And since there is a constant demand for vitamin C, one of the essentials, which is not stored in the body, it is recommended that one glass be taken at breakfast and the other later in the day.

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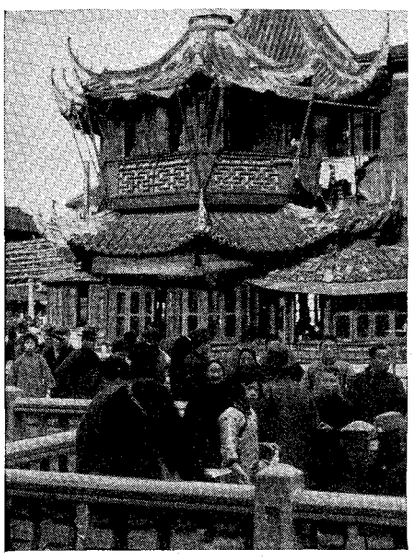

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On the Screen

After undergoing many unhappy experiences at the hands of the censors, and being forced into several changes of name, the new Mae West picture, originally known as "It Ain't No Sin," now called **Belle of the Nineties (AA)**, naturally bears certain

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A scene from "Belle of the Nineties"

signs of its ordeal. Altho a marriage—a sort of shotgun-wedding, it seems—between Miss West and her hero has been arranged in the interest of the reform wave, and even a sentimental scene of romantic renunciation has been added to the star's repertory, it can not be said that *Diamond Lil* has quite become *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.*

With that gift of hers for turning the most innocent of remarks into something knowingly shady, and the most innocuous of glances into an extremely good-natured leer, Miss West is not one to be abashed by the censors, or rendered excessively ladylike by their activities. At the same time, the film so obviously has been cut up by the editorial shears in the apparent hope of removing all the inflammatory episodes that the picture is confused and incomplete in its narrative.

There are some typical and amusing Mae West lines in the picture, even tho hardly enough of them. Perhaps the best one has to do with her description of the villain. "When he was born," Miss West remarks, "his mother should have thrown him away and kept the stork." On the whole, tho, the photoplay lacks the rich, robust humor that distinguishes the star's work at its best, or, at least, at its most characteristic. The atmosphere of the presumably gay 'nineties is not managed with the necessary effectiveness, either. As for the plot, it now is so complicated, and, at the same time, so sketchy, that it ceases to be of much importance. Characters apparently intended to be of importance have been cut from the film until they have become mere bits, and unprepared-for episodes appear to add to the confusion.

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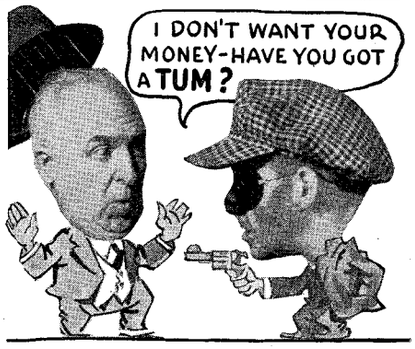

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Nevertheless, Miss West continues to be a vivid and arresting screen personality. No one else in the picture has much of a chance, tho Roger Pryor, as the prize-fighter hero, and John Miljan, as the gambler villain, have full-length rôles which they play competently. On the other hand, the attractive Miss Katherine De Mille, playing the villain's discarded sweetheart, has been almost removed from the picture, and there are few signs of John Mack Brown, who originally must have been scheduled for a large part.

* * * *

Chu Chin Chow (AAA)—A handsome and colorful English spectacle, based on the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Anna May Wong, as the slave-girl heroine; Fritz Kortner, as the bandit chieftain, and George Robey, famous London music-hall comic, is *Ali Baba.*

* * * *

The Richest Girl in the World (AAA)—The story of the poor little rich girl, who wants to find a man who loves her for herself, is saved from insipidity, and made into a charming and engaging screen comedy, by the wise use of a sense of humor. It is gay and resourceful light comedy, delightfully played by Miss Miriam Hopkins. In the leading male rôle Joel McCrea reveals a hitherto unexpected comic sense.

* * * *

Million Dollar Ransom (AA)—A moderately entertaining story about a reformed racketeer who consented to help a young man by pretending to kidnap him. Then a gang of his ex-companions make the abduction a real one. Chiefly interesting because of Edward Arnold's powerful performance as the ex-racketeer.

* * * *

Mass Struggle—A colorful, but sadly confused, melodrama about a peasant revolt in the Ukraine in the days of Catherine II. Made in the Soviet Union.

* * * *

Young and Beautiful—A commonplace comedy, in which the Wampas Baby Stars (thirteen young women selected by a group of California press-agents as the new screen actresses of the year most likely to succeed) appear.

* * * *

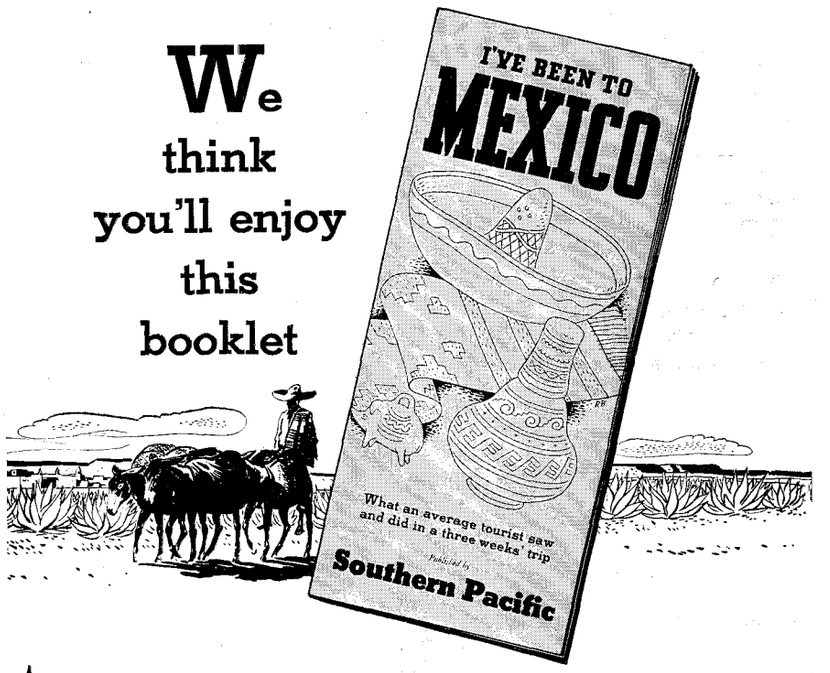
Production Notes—"Forsaking All Others" has gone into production at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer California studios. Joan Crawford, Robert Montgomery, and Clark Gable head the cast . . . "I'm a Lady" has been selected as the title for Mae West's next production for Paramount. Miss West will write the screen script. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate.	One Night of Love, She Loves Me Not, Girl From Missouri, *Treasure Island, The Catspaw, The Richest Girl in the World, Chu Chin Chow, Crime Without Passion, One More River.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

We think you'll enjoy this booklet



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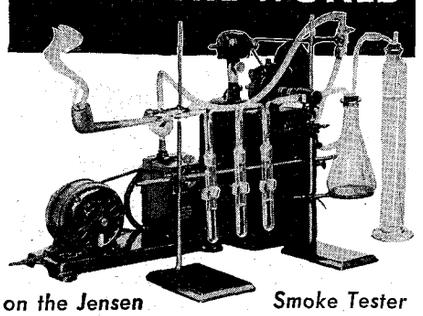

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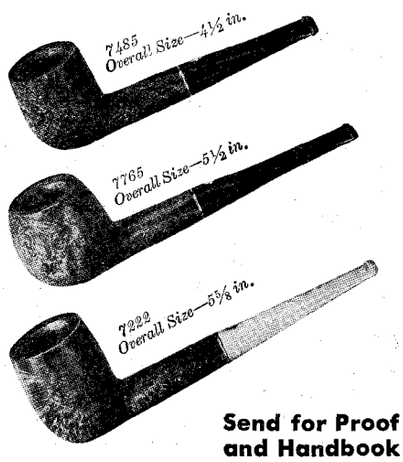

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Archbishop Owen Elected New Primate of All Canada

Behind barred and bolted doors, the Electoral College of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada has elected the Right Rev. Derwyn Trevor Owen, Bishop of Toronto, as Primate of All Canada. He succeeds the late Archbishop Worrell.

The rules of election require that the successful candidate must have a clear majority of the three orders: that is, he must be nominated by the House of Bishops, and, then, receive a majority of the lay delegates, and of the clerical delegates. Open discussion of the candidates is prohibited, so that the respective claims advanced for them must be talked over in whispers.

Archbishop Owen was born in Twickenham, England, in 1876. He became fifth Bishop of Niagara, Canada, in 1925, and thus was elevated to the highest position in the Anglican Church in Canada less than ten years after he had donned a Bishop's robes.

It is related that the General Synod cheered three times during one day's session—when Dr. Richard Roberts, newly-elected Moderator of the United Church in Canada, appeared with a delegation to bring the greetings of the United Church; when the General Synod was informed that the Restoration Fund of the Church had reached, in a time of depression, a pledged total of $850,000 and that $100,000 more had been collected in the Special Maintenance Fund, and when the Most Rev. Adam Urias de Pencier, Archbishop of British Columbia, read to the assembled churchmen news that *Endeavour* had won the first race from *Rainbow*. The news was given by a reporter for the Montreal *Daily Star*.

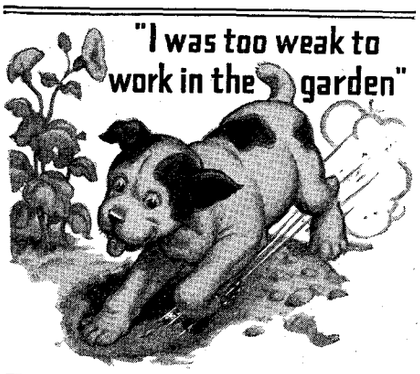
An Ancient Village in Texas

Discovery of the "first known American village to be destroyed and buried by an earthquake" has been reported to THE LITERARY DIGEST by Frank Bryan, Texas geologist and archeologist. The village site, five miles southeast of Waco, is some three acres in extent. The village appears to have dropped suddenly about fourteen feet, becoming submerged in a lake filled by back-waters of the Brazos River.

The site, recently revealed when a drainage ditch was cut through, is now covered by laminated layers of mud, indicating alternating floods and periods of drought. Mr. Bryan, counting the layers, estimated that 14,000 floods of the Brazos were required to fill the depression with silt.

The record does not give an accurate notion of the time which has elapsed since the village was destroyed, however, for several floods might have occurred each year, and, again, several years might have elapsed between floods. The type of arrow-heads and other relics found there cause the archeologist to date the settlement as somewhat more recent, however, than the time of the Folsom people, whose characteristic spear-points he has also picked in that region.

"I was too weak to work in the garden"



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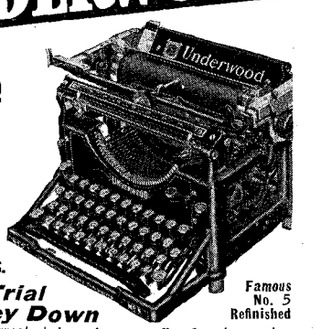

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Freedom versus Organization, 1814-1914. By Bertrand Russell. New York: W. W. Norton and Company; $3.50.

"History," says the heretical Cambridge mathematical philosopher who now sits in the House of Lords as Earl Russell, "is not yet a science, and can only be made to seem scientific by falsifications and omissions." Nevertheless, he thinks it is possible to trace some main streams in history, and in this large, but extremely readable, book he sets out to do so.

Through the nineteenth century, Bertrand Russell says, flowed two parallel streams of thought; and, to them, in part, we owe the present muddle. A century ago the apostles of "freedom," and individual liberty, were the "Radicals."

"The pattern of nineteenth - century progressive politics is largely formed by the cooperation and interaction of industrial radicalism with eighteenth-century ideals of democracy, individual liberty, and intellectual enlightenment."

But what was progressive a century ago is so no longer. "Gradually industrialism becomes more aggressive and self-confident, and the eighteenth-century type of progress sinks into the background.

"Capitalists, having won emancipation from feudalism, reduce the ideal of 'freedom' to that of 'free competition.' But free competition, after a period of lawless excess, issues in nation-wide monopoly, with the result that the State becomes a partner in competition, and the rivalry between private firms is replaced by economic nationalism."

Once the liberal ideal of freedom and the socialistic ideal of organization seemed to be in conflict. What the world has done, according to Lord Russell, is to accept the socialistic ideal of organization within the State, without attempting to control that organization in the interest of society, while leaving the world to an extremely liberal and dangerous disorganization. "The nineteenth century failed because it created no international organization," he believes, and the causes which produced the conflict of 1914 still are operative.

Philosopher of freedom as he always has been, Lord Russell shifts his ground toward socialism. "The radical who believes in competition," he says, "is doomed to defeat in any contest with modern corporations. Their power is analogous to that of armies, and to leave them in private hands is just as disastrous as it is to leave armies in private hands.

"The large-scale economic organizations of modern times are an inevitable outcome of modern technique, and technique tends increasingly to make competition wasteful. The solution, for those who do not wish to be oppressed, lies in public ownership of the organizations that give economic power. For so long as this power is in private hands, the apparent equality conferred by political democracy is little better than a sham."

Along the path to this conclusion, Bertrand Russell strews epigram and thumb-nosing foot-notes upon the orthodox conceptions of history. He recalls that his grandfather was tutored by the inventor of the power-loom, but of the power-loom his solemn grandfather learned nothing. He remembered only that Mr. Cartwright was an enthusiast for Latin verse. He gives a sketch of the munitions business:

"When Sir Basil Zaharoff wished to make a fortune out of submarines, he failed, at first, with all the Great Powers. But, at last, he got his compatriots, the Greeks, to take one; this led to the Turks taking two, another Power, three; yet another, four; and so on to the loss of the *Lusitania*." ....

Can man predict his future? Only dimly, Lord Russell insists; he can not even read the past. He thinks Karl Marx a really great man, but makes hash of his dogmatic predictions of the future.

There are alternative explanations of the Industrial Revolution, he suggests; one may as reasonably hold that industrialism is due to science, science to Galileo and Copernicus, these men to the Renaissance, the Renaissance to the fall of Constantinople, and that catastrophe to the desiccation of Asia which set the tribes in motion.

The one sure thing is that people who are cock-sure are wrong. Socialists and industrialists are alike in their complacent Victorian optimism; the world may be headed neither for a new Capitalist or Communist Utopia, but just for slow decline.

There are plenty of historic precedents for such a pessimistic theory. The only answer, to Lord Russell, seems to be more efficient economic organization.

Worth Reading

The Folks, by Ruth Suckow. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $3.) A 736-page saga of American life, in Iowa, and farther East and West.

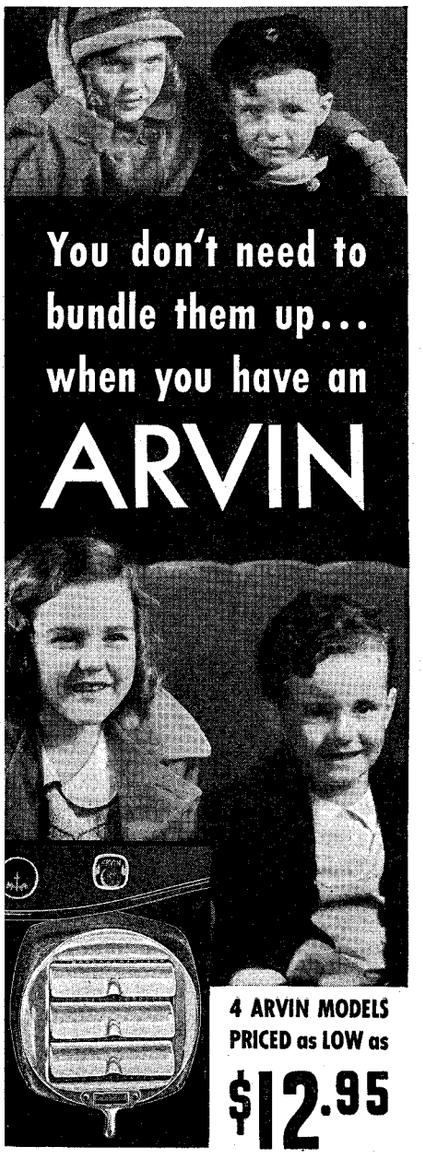
Mary Peters, by Mary Ellen Chase. (New York: The Macmillan Company: $2.50.) What seafaring days did for Maine folks—a story of deep Yankee beauty.

Lust for Life, by Irving Stone. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; $2.50.) The life of Vincent Van Gogh, most dramatic and miserable of modern painters, in fiction form.

The Challenge to Liberty, by Herbert Hoover. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $1.75.) The credo of a disappointed ex-President.

James G. Blaine, by David Saville Muzzey. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $4.) A careful biography which comes to the conclusion that this idol of other days was ruined by loyalty. He believed that his party could do no wrong, and that nothing which helped the party could be wrong.

Omar Khayyam, by Harold Lamb, (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $3.) A romantic recreation of the eleventh-century East.



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Ten at the Top in Tennis

Fred Perry and "Bunny" Austin, Two Who Saved the Davis Cup for England, Remain; and Wilmer Allison, One Who Had No Chance to Win That Trophy for America, Returns

By J. Brooks Fenno, Jr.

STRANGE to relate, in this day and age of systems and bureaucracy, there is in existence no international lawn-tennis ranking committee. Yet there are national ranking committees in all major countries, and then, too, there is the International Lawn Tennis Federation. It is true that various lists of world ratings are published at the end of each playing season, but, for the most part, these are not based on any deep study, or painstaking analysis, of actual tournament results. They all are guided too frequently by opinions and impressions of a player's inherent ability.

Tennis is a sport where the competition is individual, and where, therefore, relative merits, to a large extent, can be measured properly. The Davis Cup matches serve to bring together annually the leading representatives of nations scattered widely throughout the world.

This, then, is an attempt to offer a World's First Ten ranking list, based on a disinterested and comprehensive study of tennis results in international and national competition in all countries where the game is fostered. As a logical foundation upon which to build, only matches which are the best of five sets have been taken into consideration, while tournament results from more than a dozen countries have been tabulated and analyzed carefully.

Perry Tops the Ten

Naturally, overwhelming emphasis is placed on Davis Cup matches, and on national championships, as distinguished from local events, except where additional comparative data is found necessary. In addition to Davis Cup play, the major tennis events of the year were the English (Wimbledon) Championship, the French (World's Hard Court) Championship, the Australian Championship, the British Hard Court Championship, and the United States National Singles—but there are many other national events to be considered, even as far afield as Czechoslovakia, Egypt, and Japan.

Heading the list of the world's outstanding amateur players is Frederick John Perry, debonair and colorful Britisher. Winner this year of the Australian, English, and American singles championships, and mainstay of England's victorious Davis Cup team, he takes a place among the greatest stars of recent years. In addition to forceful ground-strokes, unfailing steadiness, a twist-service, and remarkable court-covering ability, Perry has match-play temperament to the Nth degree. He never is more dangerous than in a fifth set. He also has that innate sense of doing the right thing at the right time. All of which goes to make him a very worthy champion.

The World's First Ten for 1934

1. Frederick J. Perry...Great Britain
2. Gottfried von Cramm...Germany
3. John H. Crawford.....Australia
4. Henry W. Austin...Great Britain
5. Wilmer L. Allison, Jr.....United States
6. Giorgio de Stefani.....Italy
7. Roderick Menzel..Czechoslovakia
8. Sidney B. Wood, Jr..United States
9. Vernon G. Kirby....South Africa
10. Frank X. Shields....United States

Following in the swath cut by Perry's racket—tho at some distance—is the German internationalist, Baron Gottfried von Cramm, who earns the No. 2 position over Jack Crawford of Australia. Baron von Cramm won the only major singles title that eluded Perry's grasp when he vanquished a field of the outstanding players of Europe and Australia in the French championship. He eliminated the Czechoslovakian, Menzel, in the quarter finals, the Italian ace, de Stefani, in the semi-finals, and Crawford in a titanic five-set final. With a powerful serve, and with sweeping and beautifully executed drives, the handsome, stalwart German stands as one of the most improved players of the last two years. In the French and German Davis Cup contest he nearly proved France's undoing. Baron von Cramm must be considered, to-day, the greatest threat to Perry's world supremacy for 1935.

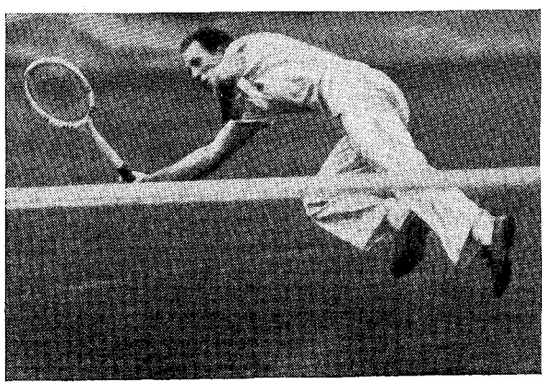
Pressing closely on Baron von Cramm's heels for a place in the tennis sun is Jack Crawford, runner-up in four of the five major national tournaments of the year. Perry proved his nemesis, and won decisively in all their meetings. In the Davis Cup final, the Australian defeated Frank Shields in the opening day of play only to lose, subsequently, to Sidney Wood in a five-set battle. Defeats by Menzel and Merlin in Davis Cup competition marred an otherwise impressive record. Crawford has a well-rounded and polished game, chiefly back-court, but effective at the net when he chooses to advance into the fore-court. His weakness is his service, which lacks sting. Heavily built, he is inclined to tire in a prolonged contest. Yet his sense of anticipation is remarkably keen, and this, in itself, saves him much effort.

Henry (Bunny) Austin, No. 4 player, stood as a bulwark last summer in England's successful defense of the Davis Cup. In the Challenge Round, he won from Sidney Wood in four sets, having annihilated Frank Shields in his first match with the loss of only nine games, thereby gaining ample revenge for a five-set defeat by the latter at Wimbledon. In France, he lost to Christian Boussus, but if one wishes further comparative data, one has only to turn back the pages to the Riviera season where straight-set triumphs over Stefani and Menzel gave him added laurels. Austin is comparable to Lacoste in his steadiness and accuracy, and in the rhythmic execution of his ground-strokes. He is frail physically, and, because of this fact, fares better in a short competition like the Davis Cup than in the longer tournament grind.

Allison Leads for America

Wilmer Allison follows Austin in the rating. His only participation in a national singles championship was at Forest Hills. He did not compete abroad, and he was not chosen for the Davis Cup team. There would be ground for excluding him from a world's ranking because of insufficient playing data if his record of achievement had not been so outstanding. His triumph at Newport in a field including America's leading players, and his victories over Stoefen and Wood at Forest Hills should give him a strong claim for No. 1 position on the American ranking list, while his superb five-set battle against Perry in the final of America's nationals fully justifies his world's ranking. When his hard-hitting strokes are in control, Wilmer Allison has a game which ranks on a par with the best that there is in lawn-tennis.

Giorgio de Stefani is the ambidextrous Italian who plays with both hands (tho only one racket!), shifting his racket from one side to the other as the occasion warrants. His long suit is steadiness in the back-court, and is most formidable tennis is on clay. He was the only player to defeat Perry during the 1934 season—in the French championship at Auteuil—but there is a



Acme

Allison, "all out" against Perry at Forest Hills

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string attached to the victory, inasmuch as the Englishman injured his ankle in the fourth set, yet played bravely on, only to faint at the conclusion of the match. Nevertheless, it should be recorded that the Italian was ahead two sets to one when the accident occurred. In the Davis Cup matches Stefani distinguished himself by defeating Menzel in five sets, altho all in a hopeless cause, for Italy was doomed to defeat by Czechoslovakia from the start.

As with Stefani, turf-play is not Roderick Menzel's forte. His booming serve and topped drives are better adapted to a firmer surface, and this partly explains his downfall at Forest Hills. It might be added that Menzel's awkward backhand is a weakness on any kind of surface. Whether he should be ranked ahead of Sidney Wood is open to argument. Wood defeated Menzel's conqueror, Frank Parker, at Forest Hills, thereby offsetting the Czechoslovakian's victory over Vivian McGrath, Wood's conqueror, in a Davis Cup contest. Both defeated Crawford, both lost to Perry in five-set matches, but Menzel's win over Baron von Cramm in the former's native country, plus a second victory over McGrath, seem to rate as a shade more important than Wood's triumph over Kirby at Wimbledon, good as that was.

Wood and Shields Erratic

It was not an easy task to place the last four players—Menzel, Wood, Kirby, and Shields—in their proper sequence. Menzel appeared to have a slight edge over the others. Since Wood defeated Kirby at Wimbledon, and Kirby won from Shields in the United States, that order finally prevailed. There is, in reality, little to choose between Wood and Shields. The former won from Crawford in Davis Cup competition, whereas he lost to the second Australian, McGrath, while Shields reversed the process by defeating McGrath and losing to Crawford. It may be said truthfully that the tennis exhibited by both these Americans during the season ranged from thoroughly mediocre to highly scintillating.

Vernon Kirby of South Africa, No. 9 on the list, has had a meteoric rise this season, with victories to his credit over McGrath and Baron von Cramm, as well as over Shields in the American national championship. Kirby, a left-hander, and slight of build, has an all-around game with methodical and nicely-angled ground-strokes which lack only speed. He is quick to pick openings, and uses his head as well as his feet.

Sports Calendar

Football

October 13

Harvard *vs.* Brown at Cambridge
Michigan *vs.* Chicago at Chicago
Tulane *vs.* Florida at Gainesville
Ohio State *vs.* Illinois at Urbana
Iowa *vs.* Nebraska at Lincoln
Indiana *vs.* Temple at Philadelphia
Northwestern *vs.* Stanford at Palo Alto
Purdue *vs.* Notre Dame at South Bend
Oklahoma *vs.* Texas at Dallas
Oregon *vs.* Washington at Portland
Pennsylvania *vs.* Yale at New Haven
Southern California *vs.* Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh

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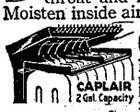

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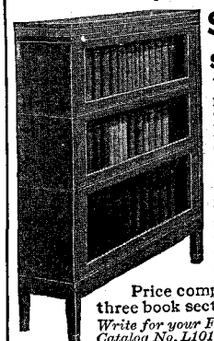

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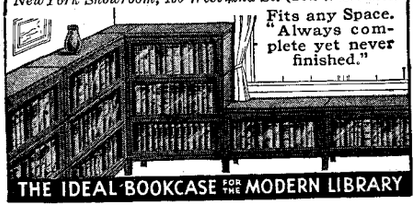

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The Cardinals Meet the Tigers and Baseball Wins the West

Baseball attendance records have been cracked in several ball parks this summer. The galleries have witnessed the passing of Babe Ruth, the game's most colorful figure; but his exit has been offset by the entrance of another generous splash of color in the persons of the Brothers Dean—"Dizzy" and "Daffy"—and "Schoolboy" Rowe. Perhaps most important just now, for the first time since the Red Sox and the White Sox met in 1919, baseball is blessed with an all "Wild Western World Series." The game should easily win both the "farm vote" in the simmering Middle West and the "rugged individuals" gainfully employed in Detroit.

Upheaval in National League

Back in the middle of September, baseball interest was centered around the battle between Mickey Cochrane's inspired Detroit Tigers and the aging New York Yankees. "Schoolboy" Rowe, pitching power-house of the Tigers, held the spot-light by matching the American League record of winning sixteen games in a row.

The American League lead had seesawed back and forth between those two clubs all summer. The Tigers pulled out into the lead for good just in time to permit the full glare of publicity accorded to baseball to be focused on the upheaval and overthrow in the National League, where the Giants, World's Champions last year, had been safely in the lead this season since June 6.

Considering the amount of noise that the Brothers Dean have contrived to produce between themselves, it is not quite accurate to say that the St. Louis Cardinals, with Frank Frisch at the helm, had been "stalking" the Giants all summer—the word implies secrecy and stealth. When the Dean brothers made good their boast of winning forty-five games between them, notice was rudely served on the Giants in no small voice.

The Dodgers Get Revenge

Still it came as a distinct shock last Saturday, to find the faltering Giants facing the lowly Brooklyn Dodgers with the League lead at stake—the St. Louis Cardinals were on a home-stretch drive for the lead out on their home grounds. The Giants opened last week with a two-and-one-half game lead and only four games to go. Early this season, Manager Terry of the Giants had wondered out loud if the Brooklyn Dodgers were still in the League. Those same insulted and often-beaten Dodgers found adequate revenge last Saturday in trouncing the Giants, and again on Sunday, knocking them out of the race. Not that the win on Sunday meant any more than salt in a mortal wound, for the Dean boys were twice trouncing the Cincinnati Reds to gain a two-game lead and the right to meet the Detroit Tigers in the World Series this week. Baseball had moved West with a vengeance.

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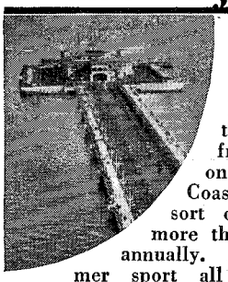

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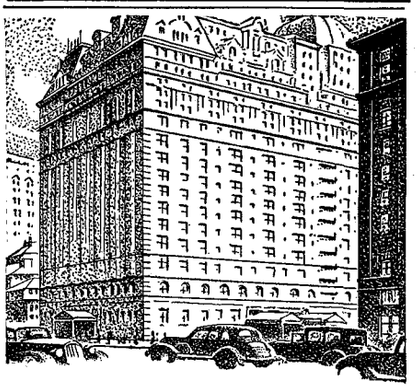

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The East Is in the Saddle Again

It Was Meadow Brook Against the West and the Rest of the World—and the East and Meadow Brook Won

By Reagan McCrary

A year or so ago, polo was about the only game in America that had escaped the "Boom Spirit." Promoters had not then got at it. The men responsible for polo had not then pushed their game into the mad scramble for gate-receipts, into the cut-throat competition with baseball, golf, tennis, and all other sports for the favor of the galleries that were being so ardently wooed by the gate. There was none of the intersectional rivalry that had been injected into the veins of every other sport with so much success financially.

Then, last summer, the Polo Association launched a program of missionary work in the interest of the game. At Onwentsia, within easy reach of Chicago, the first East-West Matches were played. "The West" walloped a badly-organized quartet of individual stars led by Tommy Hitchcock, and labeled "The East."

The cry went up from coast to coast: "The reign of the Bourbons at Meadow Brook is ended! Out with the Old Order!" It was a bad year for the "ins" in the game of polo, as in the game of politics. Cecil Smith and Elmer Boeseke were pushed up on the pedestal of polo—"Ten-goalers" with Tommy Hitchcock. The Western ponies were extolled. Intersectionalism had been injected into the game. The Polo Association produced a "World Series" and polo belonged to the people.

But during the summer just past, there has been a reaction rising all along the line. The East-West Series, a lusty howling infant prodigy of polo, was moved to Meadow Brook—and promptly rained on for about three weeks. When, at last, the weather relented, the East soundly trounced the West in the first game. Surprize!

The West hastily reshuffled their galaxy of aces for the second game. Boeseke was put at Back, at least in the line-up, Roark at No. 3, Smith at No. 2, and Pedley was left up in front. Mike Phipps, Jimmy Mills, Winston Guest, and Billy Post lined up again for the East.

The best "team" won. And it was one of the few real teams that has been developed in the last few years. The East would go roaring down the field, strung out as they should be: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and Billy Post at Back, always at Back. Occasionally, Jimmy Mills would yell—or perhaps it would be Mike Phipps—"Stay back, Billy. Back!" And Billy would stay back where he belonged. At times they would bunch into a flying wedge of fury, led by Mike Phipps, riding all out as he always does.

But always they were a team. The little white ball went from one to the other of them—just like a hockey game or fast basket-ball under the goal. And after Guest had carried the ball up to the goal in long, booming shots, the game looked just like indoor polo—short passes, and, then, a poke between the posts.

The Open an Anticlimax

The West suffered from the same faults that beset the East last summer: They were four individual stars playing almost against each other. It is a significant fact that Boeseke, allegedly the Back for the West, scored five goals in addition to the one he made for the East, while Eric Pedley, No. 1, scored only two goals.

The East and Meadow Brook are back in the saddle again—and firmly, for there was still another team of Easterners on the sideboards that probably could have beaten the West: Hitchcock, Iglehart, Hopping, and Gerry.

The Open Championship is under way there now. The Open was once the peak of the season, as it should be. The East-West spectacle has shoved the Open up among football schedules and almost into the ice-hockey season, made an anticlimax out of it. Perhaps another year, Meadow Brook and the Polo Association can work together to put the game back where it once was, unique as a sport on the playing-fields of America.

Wide World

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Mrs. Devereux Milburn presents the cup to the East: Michael Phipps, Winston Guest (behind the cup), Jimmy Mills, and Billy Post

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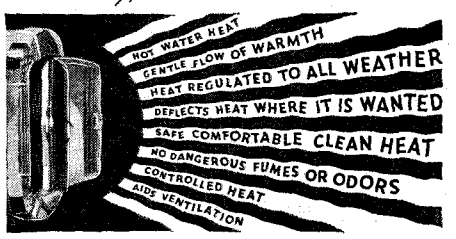

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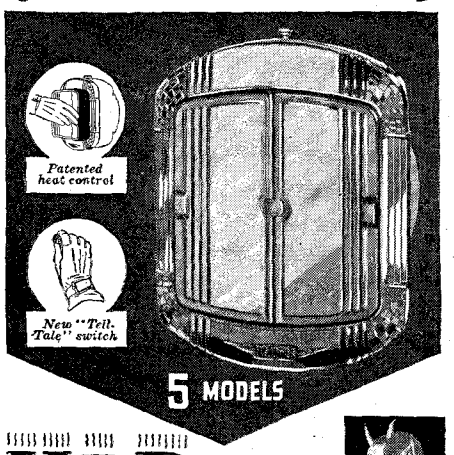

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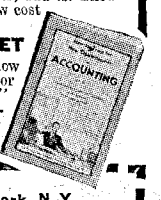

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Margin Rules Seem Wisely Tolerant

Federal Reserve Regulations Will Permit Immoderate Speculation, but Force No Liquidation; Stock Exchange Has a "Brain Trust"; Aristocrat Flouts Despondency

By Robert Winsmore

Acme

John M. Hancock

Keystone

George H. Houston

Fred I. Kent

A. A. Berle, Jr.

WITH timely understanding and practical wisdom, the Federal Reserve Board has put only a minimum of restraint upon reasonable stock-market speculation.

It has conformed exactly to the standard named in the new Securities and Exchange law by fixing 25 and 45 per cent. as the range of the margin which a broker must demand and a client must provide when a speculative transaction in stocks is inaugurated. It has done very little more in the way of margin regulation. In fact, it has thoughtfully refrained from doing much that Wall Street has feared.

Surprizing, perhaps significant, is the Board's specific restriction of the 25-45 per cent. margin requirement to initial transactions only. With tolerance that is also shrewdness, it has refused to name any percentage that must be maintained thereafter. Therefore, nothing in the new code will compel a broker to sell out a client's stock because the market value has declined. That is left to the broker's own judgment, or to the rules of the stock exchange of which he is a member.

Thus, no liquidation of speculators' accounts is to be forced by Federal authority, even when margins have been reduced to dangerous thinness. There will be only prevention of new ventures by those who have not ample financial strength to undertake them.

That is the basic principle of the new Federal margin rules which the Reserve Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission will apply to public speculation on the stock exchanges on October 15. It is far more temperate than anticipated in Wall Street.

New Federal Margin Rules

It reduces to a minimum, both now and hereafter, the danger of market disorder proceeding from enforcement of the letter of Federal requirements. It very definitely clamps a brake upon immoderate speculation by those of small means, yet gives them much protection against sudden disaster. It quite fails to set up the obstacles to normal stock-market activity of which the financial community has been so long afraid.

✦ ✦ ✦

Wall Street was quick to apply "brain trust" to the ten non-members who were named last week by the New York Stock Exchange as unprecedented official advisers to its Board of Governors. Newspaper men were equally prompt to hail the make-up of the important new committee as politically significant, even politically expedient.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., it was pointed out, is a confidant of President Roosevelt, and was an active "brain truster" before he became the City of New York's Chamberlain. Also, John M. Hancock, of the banking house of Lehman Brothers, is the President's close friend, was lately an NRA official, might have been a member of the new SEC had he not declined.

Stock Exchange "Brain Trust"

As against these two, Baldwin Locomotive's President, George H. Houston, and the New York Reserve Bank's former Comptroller, Fred I. Kent, were noted as frank critics and opponents of Administration policies.

It was remarked, as well, that, as executive head of Western Union, Roy B. White has been outspoken in objection to various provisions of the NRA's communications code.

While the selection of Messrs. Berle and Hancock may have been somewhat judicious, it may be doubted that consideration of political alinements had much or anything to do with the Stock Exchange's committee slate as a whole.

All ten men who hereafter will serve as non-member, non-voting governors of the exchange have practical knowledge of Wall Street affairs. Six are engaged in banking or brokerage. Three are corporation executives. One—Doctor Berle—taught corporation law at Columbia before he took political office.

The addition of these outsiders to its councils is, of course, the Stock Exchange's rather belated answer to the long standing public complaint against too much "inside control."

✦ ✦ ✦

Gloomy investment bankers were pointedly reminded last week of increasing disagreement with their fears that New Deal regulation has permanently scotched profitable enterprise for their tribe. In frank dispute with the now fashionable timidity, a conservative Wall Street aristocrat, the house of Lazard Frères, threw open the doors of an affiliate organization, newly created to underwrite, distribute, and deal in corporation securities of the investment class.

Refreshing confidence was set forth in an official outgiving:

"Despite existing uncertainties the business presents unusual opportunity for constructive effort. . . . The attitude toward honest business displayed by the Securities and Exchange Commission has encouraged us in the belief that the time is opportune. . . . Those who have had occasion to follow the developing policies of the new commission have been much heartened. . . . We share the hope that regulatory measures, which in great part have much merit, may be so modified as to afford a maximum of protection for the investor and a minimum of interference with proper and conservative business."

The source makes the confidence impressive, assures that it is not impetuous. Brothers of a French family founded Lazard Frères in New Orleans in 1848. Later, they followed the gold-rush to California, resettled their firm in San Francisco, gave particular attention to the interests of European capital in the new El Dorado. The house grew steadily in importance and dignity, until, in 1884, it became the London, Paris & American Bank, and the activities of Lazard Frères were transferred to New York.

An Aristocrat Is Confident

Since then, with closely affiliated firms in Paris and London, the Lazard name has been outstanding in the field of international finance and foreign exchange. Notably able as financiers have been its successive senior partners—the elder Eugene Meyer, Charles Altschul, and George Blumenthal who, in retirement, now devotes himself chiefly to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The present head of Lazard Frères is Frank Altschul, son of Charles, still under fifty, bibliophile and liberal patron of Yale's library. To him is credited the optimistic foresight that has established the firm's new investment-banking ally, Lazard Frères & Co., Incorporated.

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Baruch Denies Once More

Bernard M. Baruch, of Wall Street and Washington (vocation, finance; avocation, politics), again found it necessary last week to deny that he had accepted appointment to high public office, this time to an NRA chairmanship. He has been making similar denials at intervals ever since he became nationally prominent as a supporter and adviser of Woodrow Wilson more than twenty years ago. As a matter of fact, Mr. Baruch persistently has refused office, and usually for the frankly avowed reason that he was essentially a speculator and wanted to remain one. Once he might have been Secretary of the Treasury, and it is said that President Wilson was not well pleased when he refused.

When the country went to war, he shelved his speculating, became chairman of the War Industries Board, later went to Paris to aid in the arrangement of the peace. After that, he returned to speculation. To the Roosevelt Administration he contributed his two lieutenants, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and George N. Peek, but not himself. Now, doubtless with a shrewd twinkle, he has turned his back on Wall Street, and gone uptown to devote his time to writing an autobiography.

The Treasury's Purpose

Wall Street conservatives are finding comfort in the increasing indication that no further move toward currency inflation is likely for months to come. Particularly welcome to them was Secretary Morgenthau's disclosure that the Treasury is contemplating comparative long-term financing in December. That would seem to imply quite clearly that no revaluation of gold or silver, or experiments with paper money, will be mentioned by Washington in the meantime. With nearly a billion of one-year certificates of indebtedness maturing just before the end of the year, and with the intent to refund them into longer-running obligations if bond-market conditions then are favorable, it is a reasonable assumption that nothing will be done to cause fresh unsettlement with respect to the future value of dollars.

Silver Trading Goes to Canada

After the Nationalization of All Domestic Stocks of the White Metal by Presidential Decree, Speculation Travels North

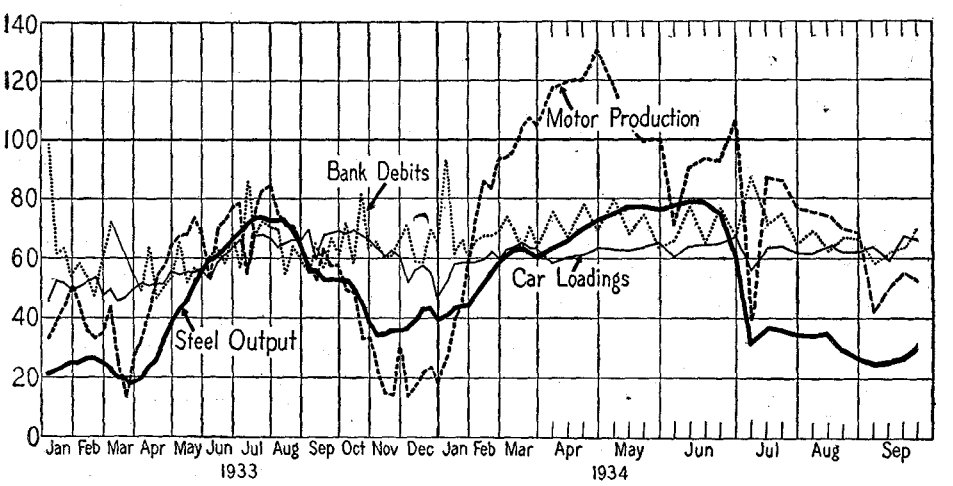
On the one hand are assurances at Washington that neither destruction nor alienation of legitimate markets on the country's exchanges is contemplated. On the other is the bald fact that one such market in New York already has been destroyed, and that American interests have turned to Canada. The market is that for future-delivery contracts in silver.

Brisk trading in such contracts on the Commodity Exchange in New York ended abruptly, automatically, when the President's decree nationalized all domestic stocks of silver at a fixed price approximating fifty cents an ounce, and also imposed a tax of 50 per cent. upon all future profits gained from dealings in the metal. Altho not illegal, a revival of the business within the United States now is virtually impossible. In competition with foreign markets, the tax is prohibitive. There would be constant danger of another Federal valuation, and seizure of such silver as would have to be on hand to provide for the fulfilment of contracts.

A market for silver futures will be opened in Montreal, it was announced on Sunday night by the Provisional Governors of the new exchange. It will be primarily for use by the American producers, banks, foreign-exchange factors, speculators who formerly did their business more conveniently at home. International operations in silver that heretofore were between other world centers and New York now will be between those world centers and Canada. And representative Wall Street brokers—this being noteworthy—have had most to do with the promotion of the new Canadian enterprise. New York interests will be represented on the Board of Governors of the new organization.

Chief promoter, altho officially a mere adviser, has been J. Chester Cuppia, partner of E. A. Pierce & Company, Wall Street's biggest brokerage house, whose elaborate private-wire system extends to branch offices in three Canadian cities. Expert in the machinery of commodity markets, Mr. Cuppia shares credit with Henry Hentz & Company's Jerome Lewine for having first organized New York's individual exchanges for contract dealings in rubber, metals, silk, and what not, and for having then combined them to form the present New York Commodity Exchange, of which he is vice-president.

Mr. Cuppia has been arguing eloquently that an American market for silver is a world-wide need. If it has been destroyed and can not revive in the United States, it must be recreated somewhere near New York, he has urged.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending September 22

Return to Gold Basis Urged

A return to the gold standard as the only basis for "real or permanent recovery" was one of seven points urged upon the Federal Reserve Board by the Federal Advisory Council in a report made public in Chicago on September 27. The Board announced the next day that it had advised the Council that the matter was outside the jurisdiction of both.

The Council had recorded the following convictions which are excerpts from the text of the statement:

"1. That no real or permanent recovery can be had . . . until the country has been placed on a sound financial basis . . . and that such sound basis necessarily implies a standard gold dollar of definitely and permanently fixed gold content. . . .

"2. That a currency of fluctuating value will not materially affect the general price level, nor will it adjust the discrepancies between the prices of various commodities. . . .

"3. That a well-formulated and definitely stated program for balancing the national budget . . . is essential.

"4. That a serious factor of rapidly increasing importance is the tendency of business enterprises directly conducted by government agencies to reach out further and further into fields heretofore occupied by private capital, thereby destroying taxable values.

"5. That steadily mounting government debt, particularly when not accompanied by increasing national income, constitutes a dangerous threat to public credit . . . vital to the country's welfare. Rigid economies should be enforced . . . spending can not of itself bring about prosperity.

"6. That the currency and credit now . . . available are ample for an expansion of business far exceeding any which the country has yet experienced . . . that the demands for . . . inflation . . . rest upon reasoning again and again proved . . . to be a tragic illusion.

"7. That the threat of inflation is a threat to every prudent man and woman who, by honest work and intelligent thrift, has accumulated a savings account against old age and want . . . The history of every country in every age where inflation has been tried has been the same. It ends in utter disaster for every class but one . . . the speculators. Except for disastrous war and destroying pestilence, no greater calamity could come upon us. . . . "

The Council's statement followed a meeting with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington on September 18, but it was denied that these points were discussed at that time.

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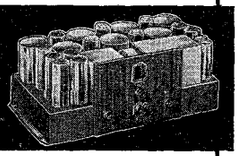

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Team-Work of Officials In Handling Lindbergh Case

(Continued from page 6)

Observers continued to note the cooperation among Federal, State, and municipal authorities in their handling of the case.

It had been agreed that in the Lindbergh case, all three forces—the Department of Justice, the New York Police Department, and the New Jersey State Police—would receive equal credit.

Because the Federal criminal division can cut through so much red tape at State lines, Mr. Hoover's work in the Lindbergh case helped matters considerably.

While some editors warmly praised the authorities for their effective cooperation in "breaking" the Lindbergh case, others were sharply critical of the "unsatisfactory coordination of criminal investigation."

"From the evidence in the Lindbergh case," said the Philadelphia *Record*, "two significant points emerge—that coordination of criminal investigation by the State and Federal Governments is far from satisfactory; that a system of identification cards as advocated by *The Record* would have resulted in Hauptmann's deportation . . . One can only wonder how many more potential Hauptmanns are loose in the land; how many aliens, who have no right here, move about with impunity because there is no ready means of identifying them."

The New York *Times:* "The thoroughness with which the investigation was carried on, long before the suspect was arrested, is the best reason to believe that a complete revelation of all the facts will be achieved. In this thoroughness there is a warning for all evil-doers which will not be ignored, and fresh assurance to the public of the competence and fidelity of the enforcing of the law."

The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle:* "Officials, Federal, State, and local, whose business it is to track down the perpetrators of crimes, have seldom been shown to better advantage than in the Lindbergh kidnaping. Many aspects of this monstrous crime remain to be cleared up, but the revelations so far are sufficient to vindicate the advocates of scientific methods in combating criminality. The arrest of the man Hauptmann shows the scientific method at its best."

Washington Press Comment

The Washington *Daily News:* "The Lindbergh kidnaping put the United States into the business of catching interstate criminals. Congress passed the Lindbergh anti-kidnaping law in June, 1932. Since then there have been twenty-nine kidnapings. All of these cases have been solved, save three. It is cooperation between the communities and the Government, in applying science to detection, that is succeeding in this country."

The Washington *Post:* "There are tens of thousands of aliens illegally in this country. If compelled to show proof of registration, the detection and expulsion of the undesirable in this number would be greatly simplified. But the chances of abuses in such procedure are enormous."

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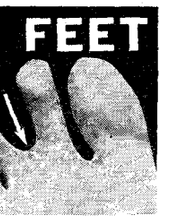
ITCHING FEET and TOES a Sign of "Athlete's Foot"



If your feet or toes itch, look out! It's a sign of "Athlete's Foot" (ringworm). To stop intense itching and prevent spread of the infection, use Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX. It quickly kills the germ and soon restores the skin to normal. Insist on Dr. Scholl's for sure relief—50¢ and $1.00, at drug, shoe and department stores.

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The September Guide, off the press the first of this month, includes a summary of interesting advertisements currently published in *The Digest*. It is issued as a special free service to Digest readers. It helps them buy with economy, and protects them against inferior substitutes by describing worthwhile nationally-known products. It gives addresses of manufacturers who offer samples and interesting booklets.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Militia in Labor Disputes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If the United States is a republic governed by the votes (opinions) of the majority, why can a small minority of employers have a State Governor call out the militia to reduce or force the acceptance of low wages and concomitant living conditions? Or contrariwise, if this is a democracy why not grant the privilege to the vast majority of employees to have the President of the country call out the Federal troops to maintain and increase wages and add to the purchasing power of the masses?

JERE. HEILMAN.

Burlingame, California.

For a Program of Reconstruction

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems to me that millions of Americans ought to desire to get a politically non-partizan estimate of what solid, thoughtful people want by having representatives of the religious press, labor press, farmer press, soldier press and non-socialistic, non-communistic liberal press meet in a centrally located city (like Chicago, for instance, but not "official" Washington) and draw up a definite program of social reconstruction, and then fight for the legal adoption of this national program in their respective publications. In this way American social action would function on a scale so impressive as to override substantially any partizan politics of an unhealthy kind.

Let me suggest to thoughtful Americans that it is better for non-partizan thinkers to arrive at a sensible, compromise program than it is to invite men like Long in Louisiana and Bilbo in Mississippi to make successful radical appeals to discontented people, who, in their discontent, throw away prudence.

WILLIAM MORGAN HANNON.

New Orleans.

National Music Camp

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Secluded in a virgin forest, overlooking the beautiful Lake Wa-ba-ke-netta in Northern Michigan, two men have spent an entire fortune building an experimental laboratory for growing musicians. The two men so valiantly fighting our battle of "more lasting music" are Dr. Joseph Maddy of Michigan University and Mr. T. P. Giddings, Director of Music in the Minneapolis Public Schools. Their laboratory is none other than the perhaps too little known "National Music Camp."

After spending the most delightful summer of my life in the supervisors' division of this camp, and observing the serious study and performance of the high school students gathered there (the majority of them with scholarships), the original compositions which they have worked upon, the high ideals and ideas which they have taken away with them, I can not help but feel that we, the musically minded populace, can help this camp to a firmer basis. EDNA V. FRANTZ.

Williamstown, Pennsylvania.

Women's Charm—A Retort

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Permit me to tell you how much I enjoyed that very interesting and instructive epistle from Mr. Messick which you published in the issue of September 22. If I understand correctly, Mr. Messick is endeavoring to tell us that the gals are totally lacking in charm and culture. Now, it seems to me that any gentleman who assumes the responsibility of making such declarations should be able to offer himself as evidence that his sex has been endowed with those lovely virtues.

As a lady columnist once pointed out, the thing about men that never changes is their abounding faith in themselves. They are positively childlike in their respect for their own opinions. It never occurs to them that they may not be able to measure up to feminine standards because they are so engrossed with the idea that God made no woman who is capable of appreciating their noble virtues and sterling qualities. For such men more and better mirrors are recommended. Whenever we hear a man say that women are petty-minded, shallow, etc., etc., we can rest assured that he is afflicted with a disease that seems to have been impartially distributed between the sexes—egotism.

KATHERINE M. GODLEY.

Watertown, New York.

Banks' Interest Charges

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have just finished reading your article on "The Drive for Bank Credit Expansion" which was very much enjoyed. I am glad to hear that this "Super Tight" credit restriction situation has come to the attention of President Roosevelt and that he will take immediate action.

I am a postal clerk with a steady job, but in common with thousands of other wage earners and small business men must borrow small sums at times for emergencies. Formerly I had been able to make these small loans easily and cheaply but on a recent visit to my bank I found it a difficult and costly procedure. To illustrate:

Loan	$25.
Interest	.50
Service charge	.50

Total charge 3 months $1. 16 per cent.

I must have a co-signer and note must be paid in three months, said the banker, and I remarked I was not surprized at the enormous business of the finance companies.

DALE CURTIS.

Rantoul, Illinois.

The Demand for Labor

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—"Only when the demand for labor will be equal to the supply will labor have a real and just value," says Mrs. George Judd. It is evident that she is content that labor be classified as mere merchandise, valued according to the "market"—a good and merciful labor market.

Capitalism places labor in the commodity status. Surely God did not intend this, yet it is so. Only when the working-class organizes into revolutionary industrial unions to take, hold and operate the means of life, so that all who labor will get the full social value of their labor, will the reward of labor be "real and just." This is, of course, Socialism. S. L. P.

Springfield, Massachusetts.

Watch Winter, Boys!

—Seibel in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*

Taking Jobs From Women

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In answer to M. Catherine Stoddard's, "Should we follow Mussolini?"

If it is possible to deprive all married women of the right to work as teachers, shop workers, office workers, or any form of wage earning, it would be just as possible to bring about the loss of their right to vote or to participate in any governmental position.

To bring about a complete dismissal of all married women from public service or other forms of endeavor might eventually work the same hardship on the unmarried or single woman. This gigantic error of doing away with all married women workers, who undoubtedly are as able and efficient as men and single women, could work a great deal of hardship to our moral fiber and to the physical well being of the country.

Detroit, Michigan. CLARE MARQUIS.

The Whisky-Tester

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Interesting is the item in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 22 describing Whisky-tester Levine. Disappointing is the absence of revelation of the brand of Scotch that he mixes with his evening soda.

Is such information private? It would be comforting, I fancy, to many in this day when labels laugh at bottles.

Richmond, Virginia. CHARLES C. FLEMING.

Too Radical or Too Conservative?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I was very interested in your recent poll of public opinion on the "New Deal." It seems a pity you didn't add one more question, asking those who disapproved on the whole of Roosevelt's policies whether they disapproved because Roosevelt had been too radical or too conservative. This would have been most interesting and would have defined public opinion much more exactly.

Palo Alto, California. E. T. DANA.

Two Views of the New Deal

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It begins to look as tho the New Deal is simply the old racket of using public funds to keep the Administration in office.

Ceres, New York. E. D. LEACH.

* * *

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In many recent magazines there are articles which seem to try to foment distrust, and disloyalty to our very fine President. The writers of these disturbing articles seem to forget the terrible mess that Franklin D. Roosevelt stepped into on March 4, 1933. Loyalty and support for our President would be far better than nagging and knocking him.

Pasadena, California. MAY J. KENNARD.

"Ein' Feste Burg"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I call your attention to the proper title of Martin Luther's battle hymn as printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 22? It is not "Ein Fester Burg Ist Unser Gott." It is rather "Ein' Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott."

New York City. OTTO BINKELE.

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(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

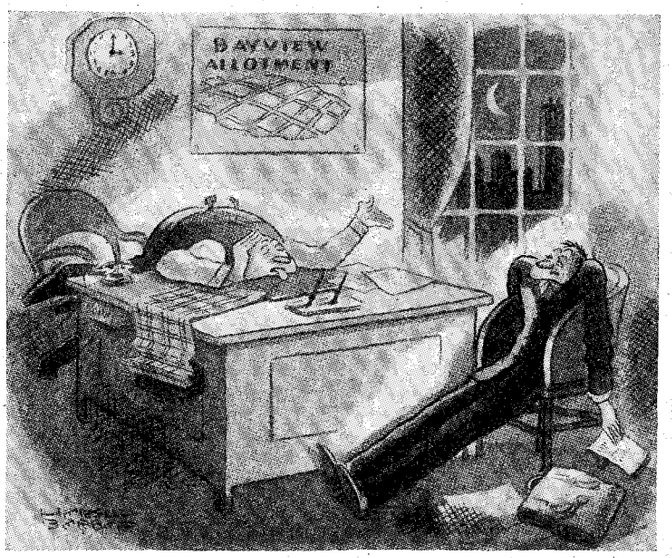
Well, It Helps.—"Murphy got rich quick, didn't he?"

"He got rich so quick that he can't swing a golf club without spitting on his hands."—*Chicago News.*

True of Most Fish Stories.—FISHERMAN—"I tell you it was that long. I never saw such a fish!"

FRIEND—"I believe you."—*Wall Street Journal.*

And Welcome.—The last word in the dictionary is "ZYXT." A correspondent says that so far as he's concerned any woman can have it. — *Everybody's Weekly (London).*



"Let's call it a draw. You buy a lot and I'll buy your insurance policy!"
—*Judge*

See Him While You're Waiting. — SERVANT — "The doctor's here, sir."

ABSENT-MINDED MAN—"I can't see him. Tell him I'm ill."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Pardon Me.—Another, who may be said to have his ups and downs is the unfortunate chap who happens to get an aisle seat at a movie.—*Ed Scanlon in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Put Him in His Place!—"Thomas, what is the matter with your brother?" asked the mother of the boys.

"He's crying," replied Thomas, "because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any."

"Is his own cake finished?" asked the mother.

"Yes, and he cried while I was eating that, too."—*Nashville Banner.*

And Glad to Go to Jail.—"Sambo," said the magistrate reproachfully to the Negro before him, "I can not conceive of a meaner, more cowardly act than yours of deserting your wife. Do you realize you are a deserter?"

"If you knowed dat lady as I does," replied Sambo, "you wouldn't call me no deserter. Ah is a refugee—dat's what Ah is."—*Detroit News.*

And No Questions Answered.—At the Children's Hospital Johnny was the terror of the ward. He was always in trouble. One day a weekly visitor, who knew his character, said to him:

"Johnny, if you are good for a week, I'll give you sixpence when I come again."

A week later she stood before Johnny's bed again.

"Well," she said, "I'm not going to ask the nurses if you've behaved. You must tell me yourself. Do you deserve the sixpence?"

There was a moment's silence. Then from among the sheets a small voice said:

"Gimme a penny." — *Daily Express (London).*

He Won.—It was at the orchestral concert, and after gazing for some time at the bass fiddle player, a man in the stalls muttered: "He'll never do it; he'll never do it." At length the title of the first number was announced, whereupon the mutterer continued his remark, louder each time. This was too much for a man in the row in front, and eventually he turned and said: "Stop your mutterings, sir!" "Well, he can't do it, I tell you. I know he can't!" was the reply. "Can't do what?" "Put that big fiddle under his chin."—*Tit-Bits (London).*

He Believes It.—FARMER—"An' how's Lawyer Jones doing, doctor?"

DOCTOR—"Poor fellow, he's lying at death's door."

FARMER—"That's grit for ye; at death's door, an' still lying."—*Toronto Globe.*

A Comparison.—"Wisdom is greater than wealth," said the sincere citizen.

"Perhaps," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "And yet you can found a college with money, but you can't start a bank with wisdom."—*Washington Evening Star.*

He Is Expected to Recover.—The blacksmith was instructing a novice in the way to treat a horseshoe.

"I'll bring the shoe from the fire and lay it on the anvil. When I nod my head you hit it with this hammer."—*The Sentinel.*

Eye of the Beholder.—A recent show advertised a chorus of seventy, but some of them didn't look to be a day over sixty-five.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

Here's a Quarter. — "Lady," remarked the indigent stranger, when she made reference to the suspicious redness of his nose, "it got that way from keeping it to the grindstone too long."—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

New Yarn.—Wells Outline of Hosiery—$1 Ea.—*Advertisement in Globe (Ariz.) paper.*

Making the Dove Shudder.—Mr. Swanson said the exercises "would stimulate war as much as possible."—*New York paper.*

Buy and Forget It.—Gains and losses of small fractions balanced each other off at the outset and I put her in the trunk in the early trading.—*Dallas paper.*

Just Gossip.—Every community has some old man who, middle-aged married women tell you, was the local Miss America when they were girls.—*New Haven paper.*

Hail, Uvalde!—Uvalde is a West Texas cow-town that, in this present era, has supplied the nation with considerable nuts, one vice-president, a governor and quantities of rock asphalt.—*Detroit paper.*

Or 1940.—If the present trend continues, the number of people inhabiting this country will become stationary some time between 1940 and 1940.
—*Staunton (Va.) paper.*

On With the Dance.—
OUTBREAK OF COEDS HITS
BYRD MEN IN ANTARCTICA
—*Head-line in New Orleans paper.*

Asleep in the Deep.—After the striking of the bell at six o'clock, Frank B—— sank two of the bride's favorite old-time love-songs.—*Reedsburg (Wis.) paper.*

Medical Journals Please Copy.—Due to difficulty in locating the appendix which was finally found near the operating-table an unusually long time. — *Unidentified paper.*

When, As, and If?—
PLEDGES SUPPORT
TO AGED, JOBLESS
PRES. ROOSEVELT
Head-line in Wilson (N. C.) paper.

Attention, Jimmy Durante.—
These four lines for the depressed:
Skies may be dark with storm
While fierce the north wind blows,
Yet earth as heart is warm
And the snow-drift hides the nose.
—*St. Petersburg (Fla.) paper.*

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